

Senate Panel and Dole Offer 3-Year Packages To Cut Budget Deficits

By Jonathan Fuhringer

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate Budget Committee has sent to the Senate floor a \$28-billion, three-year package to reduce the U.S. budget deficits but the chairman of the committee, Pete V. Domenici, Republican of New Mexico, said he would push the Senate to approve a larger package.

Also Wednesday, Senator Robert J. Dole, Republican of Kansas and chairman of the Finance Committee, announced that 16 members of his panel, Democrats and Republicans, had agreed in a closed session on what Mr. Dole called "general principles" for a \$150-billion, three-year deficit reduction package.

Mr. Dole said that the \$150 billion would comprise \$75 billion in tax increases and \$75 billion in spending reductions, and that the tax increases would not be effective unless the spending reductions were achieved.

There would be a 3-percent across-the-board reduction in spending, including the military, but extending programs for the poor, which many in the Senate and the House contend have been cut enough. There would also be a reduction in automatic cost-of-living increases for Social Security and military pensions.

While Mr. Domenici has yet to produce a specific proposal, he hopes to harness the desires of other senators — expressed mostly in rhetoric so far — to approve a package that would make a significant dent in the government's projected \$200-billion budget deficit.

Meanwhile, former President Gerald R. Ford said approval of a package of tax increases and spending reductions "cannot wait until after the 1984 elections." Mr. Domenici has expressed the same view, but members of Congress in both parties have said that legislation cannot be enacted before the elections without support by President Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Ford said at the American Enterprise Institute, "The consensus is that the No. 1 imperative facing our national leaders is to reduce the federal deficits for 1984 and for the years to come."

He said he was summarizing the "overwhelming consensus" expressed in August at the institute's World Forum, in Colorado, in which former leaders of several countries took part.

The \$28-billion package approved by a 13-4 vote of the Budget Committee comprises \$14.6 billion in spending reductions and \$13.4 billion in tax increases, both spread over three years.

The spending reductions would result in part from cuts in physicians' fees under Medicare — which provides health insurance for the elderly — and Medicaid — which provides medical assistance to the poor — and increases in the deductible that patients pay.

Cost-of-living increases for civilian and military retirees would be delayed from July to January, while a 4-percent pay raise for federal workers would be delayed from October to January.

On the tax side, the major components are a two-year delay of the 15-percent net interest deduction scheduled to start in 1985, curtailment of tax-exempt benefits for tax-exempt entities, such as colleges and municipalities, and a reduction in the tax break for income-averaging for individuals.

Mr. Domenici indicated that in the amendment he will offer there would be roughly the \$85.3 billion in deficit reductions called for in the budget resolution Congress passed in June, but he left open the option of aiming for more or less.

It was unclear whether the Finance Committee would formally approve and recommend to the Senate the \$150-billion package. One alternative would be for Mr. Dole to offer it, perhaps in alliance with Mr. Domenici.

On Wednesday, when asked about Mr. Watt's new-moratorium on buying park land, Mr. Clark said: "That is and must be subject to constant review." In the upcoming budget, there may very well be a review leading to a determination, based on need, of additional acquisition.

In two days of hearings before the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee, Mr. Clark presented the picture of an unassuming, conservative man, distinctly different from the sharp-tongued, boastful secretary he was chosen to replace. The committee is expected to approve Mr. Clark's nomination Friday and send it to the full Senate for a vote.

But the deferential style left questions among senators about what Mr. Clark represents. Senator John H. Chafee, a Republican of Rhode Island, expressed disappointment that Mr. Clark had told the committee so little about his views on conservation.

Mr. Clark declined in nine hours of testimony to take stands on almost all aspects of Mr. Watt's legacy — proposals to lease billions of acres of government land and millions of oil-rich acres offshore, to expand development in wildlife refuges, to relax strip-mine reclamation rules and more.

"You have done a very good job in these hearings in saying nothing controversial," Senator Paul E. Tsongas, Democrat of Massachusetts, told Mr. Clark.

His silence brought criticism from some elements of the environmental movement who had earlier indicated a willingness to back his appointment.

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Favorite Daughter in Kentucky Politics

By Bill Peterson

Washington Post Service

PARIS, Kentucky — Kentucky, a conservative state that prides itself on fast horses, burley tobacco and strong bourbon, appears ready to elect the nation's only woman governor.

Her name is Martha Layne Collins, and a casting director could not have come up with a better woman to run for governor in the Bluegrass State.

Mrs. Collins, 47, the favorite in Tuesday's election, epitomizes the dreams of small-town Kentuckians. She is a hard-working former beauty queen who grew up in the tiny community of Bagdad, graduated from the University of Kentucky, where she was a Chi Omega sorority sister, married a dentist, taught school, raised two children and worked her way up the Democratic political ranks to become lieutenant governor. She is, said a political consultant, "the queen of the prepregs."

Along the way, Mrs. Collins never caused a ripple of controversy, and rarely took a stand on any issue. Her lukewarm support of the proposed Equal Rights Amendment, and her opposition to legal abortion in most cases, in fact, made her suspect among feminists.

But thousands of women and men have rallied behind her because they consider her one of their own. "She's a lady. She's smart, and she's a worker," Marilyn Agee said at a tobacco barn rally. "She's one of us."

"She doesn't threaten anyone," said Edward Prichard, a Democratic strategist.

"Small-town women like her and men think she looks like a nice wife and mother. She's really benefited from the gender gap."

After Mrs. Collins defeated two men in the Democratic primary in May, there were those who thought she would be in for a tough race against Jim Bunning, a Republican and a former baseball star.

The race failed to live up to its billing. With a 5-2 registration disadvantage, Republicans have won the Kentucky governorship only six times since the Civil War, and each time that was only because Democrats were divided.

This year the party rallied behind Mrs. Collins, and by midsummer she had been endorsed by organized labor, every former Democratic governor and her two primary foes, Harvey Slatone, the mayor of Louisville, and Grady Stumbo, the state secretary of human resources.

Mr. Bunning, 52, began the race unknown in much of the state, and his campaign was slow to get moving. It was not until recently that he moved within 15 points of Mrs. Collins in opinion polls done for both campaigns.

Mrs. Collins, who has served as acting governor for 480 days in the past four years during Governor John Y. Brown Jr.'s frequent absences from the state, has acted almost like an incumbent, basing much of her campaign on the argument that she understands Kentucky because she has been in each of its 120 counties.

"I've served almost 500 days as governor," she said, "so Kentucky has had a test drive of what it's like to have a woman governor." She has agreed to only one televised debate with Mr. Bunning, and treats him as little more than an irritant. Asked to characterize his campaign, she responded, "I didn't know he had one." During a recent campaign stop in this central Kentucky city, she asked voters to give her a landslide, not just a victory.

"I need a victory," she said, "that leaves no doubt in anyone's mind who is governor, and who speaks for Kentucky when I go to Washington in behalf of our state."

Mrs. Collins is acutely aware that if she wins she will become the country's only woman governor, and that her name will almost automatically be included among possible Democratic vice presidential candidates.

She encourages such speculation, but at the same time she argues that she has been judged more harshly by statewide reporters, who consider her a lightweight, than if she were a man.

When Mr. Bunning has played on the gender issue, it appears to have backfired. At one point, he accused Mrs. Collins of being dominated by her husband, Bill. She replied that the assertion "was not only an affront to my husband and me, but to every man and woman in the commonwealth and to the sanctity of the family."

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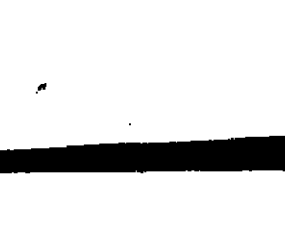
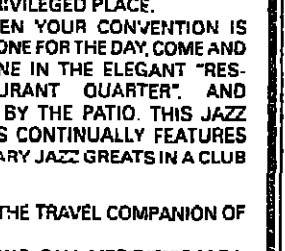
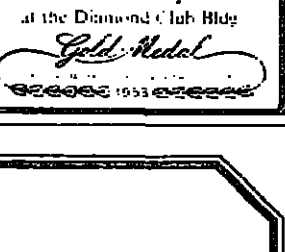
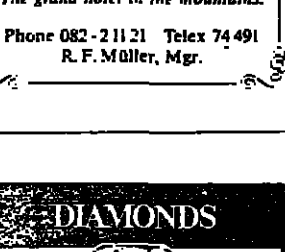
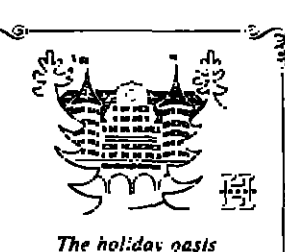
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The very best in good taste.



Reagan Signs Bill To Create Holiday In Honor of King

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Black and white Americans, Republicans and Democrats, liberals and conservatives joined together Wednesday as President Ronald Reagan signed a bill to establish a public holiday in honor of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.

A crowd of several hundred people sang the anthem of the civil rights movement, "We Shall Overcome," after Mr. Reagan signed the bill in the Rose Garden of the White House. The president paid tribute to King, who was assassinated in 1968, saying his words and deeds had "enriched our nation to the very depths of its soul."

King's widow, Coretta Scott King, the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, a contender for the Democratic presidential nomination, and Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, were among those present in the Rose Garden. The new law establishes the third Monday in January as a legal public holiday, starting in 1986.

Mrs. King said that the United States was a more democratic, just and peaceful nation because of her husband's work. "His nonviolent campaigns brought about redemption, reconciliation and justice," she said.

"Martin Luther King Jr. and his spirit live within all of us," she said. "Thank God for the blessing of his life and his leadership and his commitment."

Mr. Jackson said that the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson entered the race for the Democratic Party's presidential nomination Thursday, saying he offers a "new leadership" with peace and fairness as its goals.

Mr. Jackson, 42, is the eighth Democratic Party entry in the contest. He was introduced to the audience at Washington's Convention Center by former Representative Shirley Chisholm of New York,

who in 1972 was the first black to seek the presidential nomination of a major party.

"We offer a new leadership," Mr. Jackson said, "that will choose the human race over the nuclear race, that will freeze the weapons and not burn the people. We offer a new leadership that will measure greatness by how we treat the least of these — a leadership that will measure greatness by standing (on) the troubled waters and reaching out to a free world yearning for freedom and safety."

Mr. Jackson was accompanied by Mayor Marion Barry, congressman and other black officials.

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Guatemala Reported About to Accept U.S. Offer of Helicopter Spare Parts

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Guatemala is about to accept a Reagan administration offer to sell it helicopter spare parts, which some members of Congress think should be reconsidered because of assertions that the Guatemalan military regime has failed to improve its human rights record.

At issue is the U.S. decision in January to end a five-year embargo on military aid to Guatemala and approve requests to buy \$6.36 million worth of parts for heavy-duty UH-1H helicopters used by the Guatemalan armed forces to fight a leftist insurgency.

Many congressional critics disputed the administration's finding that the Guatemalan government, then headed by General Efraim Rios Montt, had improved its rights record.

Until now, the financially pressed Guatemalan government has not made actual purchases of the spare parts. But State Department officials confirmed Wednesday that the government of General Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores, which came to power in a coup in August, has indicated that it intends to make a formal request to buy about \$2 million worth of the parts. The officials added that the administration has informed Guatemala that it will permit the sale if the request is made.

Congressional sources said Wednesday that some members of Congress believe the decision should be looked at anew in light of charges that Guatemala's human rights situation has become worse since General Mejia Victores took power.

Because the helicopter parts are not technically classified as mili-

tary equipment, congressional authorization is not required for the sale. But the sources said a group of House members, led by Representative Michael D. Barnes, a Maryland Democrat, intends to ask the Reagan administration for further consultations before any sale is made.

In another action Wednesday, the House Appropriations Committee approved a resolution to continue military aid to El Salvador for the 1984 fiscal year, which began Oct. 1, at \$64.8 million until February. The committee was unable to agree on proposed amendments that would have put conditions on the aid.

Representative Clarence J. Long, a Maryland Democrat, had called for holding back some of the funds until after the Salvadoran authorities began long-delayed trials in the murders of four American mission-



Oscar Mejia Victores

aries and two agricultural advisers. He also proposed language that would have denied an additional part of the money if the Salvadoran government trimmed its agrarian reform program.

U.S. Senate Approves Bill On Covert Aid

To Negotiate With House On Actions in Nicaragua

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The Senate voted Thursday to allow continued U.S. covert actions against the Marxist government of Nicaragua and opened the way for negotiations with the House, which has voted twice to stop spending money on the program.

The 1984 intelligence authorization bill now goes to a House-Senate conference committee that will try to work out a compromise.

Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Democrat of New York, deputy chairman of the Senate intelligence committee, said the Senate panel and its House counterpart were "closer in these matters than might be supposed."

The Senate approved its version of the intelligence bill on a voice vote after about 50 minutes of low-key debate.

Senator Moynihan said the intelligence committee had agreed to allow continued covert actions based on a new finding submitted by the administration outlining the goals and details of the program. Earlier plans were "too broad and too ambitious," he said.

Senator Patrick J. Leahy, Democrat of Vermont, spoke against the bill, saying, "The president's course of action is illegal."

Senator Leahy said President Ronald Reagan was attempting to substitute covert and military programs for foreign aid. He said U.S. pressure on the pro-Soviet Sandinist government of Nicaragua was only "strengthening the hands of Sandinista radicals to bring in Cuban and Soviet military assistance."

The administration has been supporting rebel groups opposed to the Sandinist government. In recent months the rebels have sharply increased their attacks on industrial targets, including airports and oil depots.

The Senate bill is believed to authorize the same funding level as last year's, about \$19 million.

The House voted 227-194 on Oct. 20 to halt spending for further aid to the Nicaraguan rebels.

Investigation Ordered

A federal judge ordered Attorney General William French Smith on Thursday to conduct an investigation into conduct by the Central Intelligence Agency that allegedly violated the Neutrality Act with "actions connected to paramilitary expeditions against Nicaragua."

The Associated Press reported from San Francisco.

The ruling was made in a lawsuit filed by Representative Ronald V. Dellums, Democrat of California, and others.

U.S. District Judge Stanley A. Weigel said that if Mr. French does not make a determination within 90 days he must then appoint a special prosecutor to conduct the investigation.

Gunboat Attack Alleged

Nicaragua said Thursday that Honduran gunboats had attacked two Nicaraguan patrol vessels in Nicaraguan waters and injured two government seamen, United Press International reported from Managua.

The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry issued a protest, saying that the attack occurred Tuesday morning in Nicaraguan waters of the Gulf of Fonseca, 130 miles (210 kilometers) northwest of Managua on the Pacific side of the Central American isthmus. There was no immediate comment from Honduras.

Other deaths

Farrell Dobbs, 76, a former trucker who in the 1930s pioneered the organizing tactics that forged

Havana Accuses U.S. Of Encouraging Cubans In Grenada to Desert

The Associated Press

HAVANA — The U.S. authorities offered asylum to Cubans captured in the Grenada invasion if they deserted and tried to demoralize them, the Cuban government alleged Thursday.

"The Yankees used every method to undermine their morale," including "telling them that Cuba would not take them back and that there would be no work for them back home," a statement said.

The allegations followed the arrival by plane Wednesday of 57 Cubans wounded during or after the Oct. 25 invasion. Ten doctors were also sent back. They received a personal greeting from President Fidel Castro.

The Cuban statement said the estimated 600 Cubans still under U.S. authority in Grenada "are an example and a stimulant for all Cubans because they laughed at Yankee idiocies and lies."

Complicated Negotiations

Earlier, Alma Guillermoprieto of The Washington Post reported from Havana:

The return of the Cubans marked the first result of complicated negotiations for the release of

Cuban dead, wounded and prisoners, but the Cuban authorities said they still had no word on whether other planes would follow soon.

The Cuban government issued a communique saying that a meeting between the Cuban ambassador to Grenada, Julian Torres Rizo, and his U.S. counterpart, Charles A. Gillespie, took place Wednesday. The Cubans said Mr. Gillespie refused requests for figures on the number of dead and wounded among the Cubans still in U.S. custody.

The Cuban government said it requested permission to visit prisoners and wounded being held at the Point Salines work camp and to inspect facilities for the evacuation of Cuban women and children from the island.

There were no crowds along the airport route to greet the returning Cubans. Throughout the day, the radio broadcast a statement asking people to stay home "so as not to obstruct the ambulances on their way to the hospital."

Local reporters speculated that the government might be trying to hold off on demonstrations to build momentum for bigger rallies when the dead are returned.

Many Allies Desert U.S. By 'Deploring' Invasion

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The General Assembly has approved, 108-9, a resolution deploring the "armed intervention" in Grenada. For the key vote, 27 countries abstained and 13 were absent in an action that left the United States isolated from virtually all its close allies.

Only Israel and El Salvador joined the U.S. representative, Jeanne J. Kirkpatrick, and the six Caribbean countries that participated in last week's invasion of

Grenada in voting Wednesday against the resolution, which was offered by Nicaragua and Zimbabwe.

Among those voting in favor were Australia, Ireland, France, eight other NATO members and such American friends as Egypt, Jordan, Pakistan, Thailand, Singapore and most of Latin America.

The administration Thursday rejected the UN condemnation, and President Ronald Reagan said UN actions generally do not "upset my breakfast at all."

Leonard Schapiro, 75, Dies; Was Analyst of Soviet Affairs

The Associated Press

LONDON — Leonard Schapiro, 75, one of the West's leading academic analysts of Soviet affairs died Wednesday, his family said.

Mr. Schapiro was born in Glasgow to a Russian-Jewish family. He spent much of his childhood in Riga in Latvia, then a Baltic province of the pre-revolutionary Russian Empire, and in St. Petersburg, now called Leningrad.

After lecturing part-time for several years at the London School of Economics he became a member of the staff in 1955. He retired in 1975. His many books included "The Origins of the Autocracy," "The Communist Party of the Soviet Union," "The Government and Politics of the Soviet Russia" and "Turgenev: His Life and Times."

Other deaths

Farrell Dobbs, 76, a former trucker who in the 1930s pioneered the organizing tactics that forged

the International Brotherhood of Teamsters into the largest U.S. union and who ran for president four times on the Socialist Workers Party ticket, Monday in Pinole, California.

Stuart Hilberd, 90, a British Broadcasting Corp. radio announcer whose voice became well known after he reported the death of King George V, events in World War II and other major news bulletins, Tuesday at Bodleigh Station, England.

Nancy Parker Fielding, 60, the wife and collaborator of the late Temple Fielding, who wrote the Fielding travel guides, Monday in Madison, Wisconsin.

Nathan P. Feinsinger, 81, a nationally recognized labor mediator and professor emeritus of law at the University of Wisconsin, Wednesday in Glenwood Springs, Colorado.

U.S. Greyhound Bus Company Stops Running as Strike Begins

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Greyhound Lines, the largest intercity bus company in the United States, halted service early Thursday when its employees went on strike after the Amalgamated Transit Union termed the company's call for deep wage cuts unacceptable.

John W. Teets, chairman of the Phoenix-based Greyhound Corp., said service would be disrupted for several days at least. He added that if the strike was not settled rapidly, the company would attempt to resume service as soon as possible with replacement drivers.

A Greyhound spokesman said

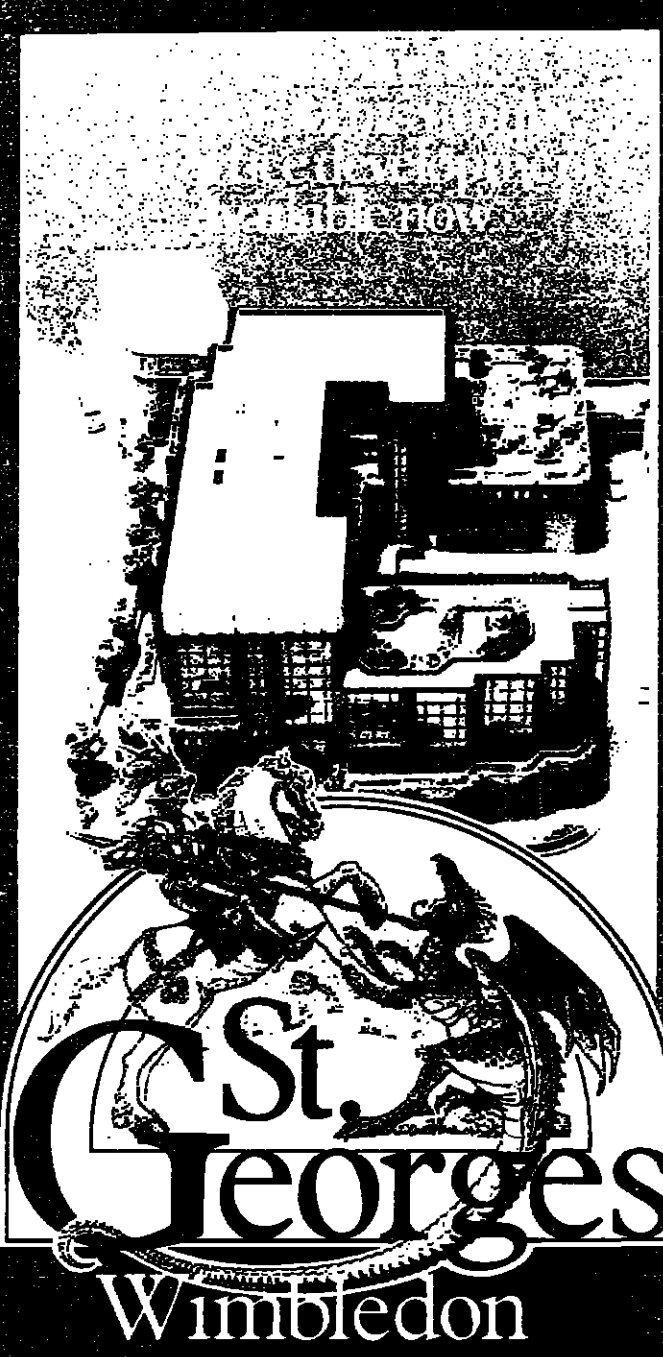
Wednesday that the company had been interviewing drivers but had not hired any yet. The spokesman said Trailways Inc., Greyhound's leading competitor, and the national passenger rail service, Amtrak, would honor Greyhound tickets.

Greyhound, which has 60 percent of the intercity market, carried 57 million passengers last year. Its freight and express package service, particularly important in rural areas, was also disrupted by the strike.

No negotiations were held in the last two days and there was no indication Wednesday when bargaining might resume.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Deficits and Dry Attics

The U.S. Treasury Department keeps desperately trying to persuade you that the enormous Reagan deficits have nothing—well, not very much—to do with interest rates. And if they have nothing to do with interest, then they cannot be responsible for the high exchange rate of the dollar. Can they? So the automobile industry, and the steel industry, and all those other industries being squeezed by high exchange rates ought to stop pointing their fingers at the budget deficit. Right? Last week the undersecretary of the Treasury, Beryl W. Sprinkel, carried that message to the House Banking Committee.

It is a matter of exquisite embarrassment to the Treasury that, across the street on the very premises of the White House, the chairman of the president's Council of Economic Advisors keeps making a different case. The chairman, Martin Feldstein, points out—correctly—that there is a strong relationship that runs from high deficits to high interest to high exchange rates.

But the Treasury persists, no doubt equally correctly, that Mr. Reagan does not plan to do anything serious about the deficit before the election. The Treasury is loyally trying to deflect the whole painful line of inquiry into what might mean for the economy. Treasury officials explain that many factors influence exchange rates. How true. There are

changes in inflation and investment flows and trade patterns and all the rest of the gloriously complicated machinery of world finance.

But that is like saying that there are many complicated reasons for the puddle of water in your attic. There is the fact that in this climate it often rains. There is also the phenomenon that rain falls downward rather than up; all scholars agree on that point. There is also a hole in your roof. Since you cannot do much about either the climate or gravity, you do best to direct your attention to the roof if you want a dry attic.

Similarly, if the United States wants lower interest and exchange rates it had best get that deficit down. There are many other things that influence the rates, but the deficit is the only one reliably in the reach of the government.

The Reagan administration came to town promising that its tax cuts would do great things for employment and industrial development. But so far the only visible effect has been the deficit, with all its consequences. The dollar's strength, vis-à-vis the yen, contributes to unemployment in the United States as exports fall, and aggravates all the strains on the heavy industries that face international competition. For them, the great tax cut of 1981 seems to be having an effect that is precisely the opposite of its authors' intention.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Greenhouse Effect

Vary Energy Sources

Climateologists, having debated the greenhouse effect for a century, now agree that the theory is right. If carbon dioxide increases enough, the ice sheets of Greenland and the Antarctic could melt and raise sea level by up to six meters. Climatic changes would disrupt agriculture and change fertile lands to desert.

Two new reports, one prepared for the Environmental Protection Agency and the other for the National Academy of Sciences, have more in common than might at first appear. They agree on the theory of the greenhouse effect but differ on the numbers to be plugged into it. Perhaps because of the guidance of two economists, William Nordhaus and Thomas Schelling, the Academy's report is more tentative in predicting change and more confident of the adaptability of economic systems.

Surely the seas may rise and the crop-growing belt may be pushed northward. But, says the Academy report, could be built around coastal cities, just as the Dutch have walled out the sea for centuries. Crops could be genetically engineered to grow in changed climates. The predictable effects of a global warming can be coped with. The unpredictable effects, perhaps including a sudden release of the methane gas stored in ocean sediments, are the only thing we have to fear. The Academy's message, in brief, is that the greenhouse effect is for real but we can live with it.

That needed saying, because the greenhouse effect still has its skeptics. A major embarrassment for the theory is that the carbon dioxide content of the atmosphere has been steadily rising for the last 25 years, yet the predicted warming has not definitely appeared. Explanations can be provided, but are inevitably ad hoc. The Academy thinks that amid the natural short- and long-term fluctuations of global temperature a warming signal is discernible, and at least not clearly absent.

"A soberness and sense of urgency should underlie our response to a greenhouse warming," concludes the Environmental Protection Agency. "There is little urgency for reductions in carbon dioxide emissions below an uncontrolled path before A.D. 1990," states the National Academy of Sciences. Preventing the carbon dioxide emissions from coal plants would be extraordinarily costly. Although the Academy sees no need for immediate policy changes, the greenhouse warming is a strong, long-term argument for an energy program that is as diverse as possible, emphasizing both workable nuclear power and conservation.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

As the Dust Settles in Grenada

Mr. Reagan seems to have scored an important point in American public opinion. Such is the clear result, one week after U.S. troops invaded Grenada. The majority of Americans grasp only the essentials about the invasion: that there were armed Cubans in Grenada and that a pawn, a modest one, yet symbolic of Soviet influence in the Caribbean, has fallen.

Grenadians, too, seem relieved. They have remained largely sympathetic to Maurice Bishop and unanimously condemn the handful of revolutionaries who decided to assassinate

their charismatic leader, a man who wished to strengthen ties with the United States. One question, however, remains unanswered: Who ordered the assassination?

Daysi Bouteese, the opportunist strongman of St. Vincent, is distancing himself from Cuba, his former supporter. The Sandinistas are worried because they know Cuba would not come to their aid if the United States intervened directly in Nicaragua; Fidel Castro has said as much publicly. And it is Cuba, held in check by events beyond its control, which appears to be the big loser.

—Le Monde (Paris).

A U.S.-Israeli Role Reversal Over Events in Lebanon

By Flora Lewis

JERUSALEM — An important shift has developed in U.S.-Israeli relations in the last few months. It is bringing a virtual reversal of roles that could have long-term implications for both countries.

From having committed itself to protect Israel for two generations, the United States is now trying to engage Israel as the active protector of what is seen as America's interests.

Thus, Secretary of State George Shultz complains that the Israelis have lost their nerve. American officials hint that there may have to be another Israeli-Syrian war to straighten out the situation in Lebanon, just when Israelis are beginning to talk of finding a modus vivendi with Syria somewhere down the road.

There is a bundle of ironies. Last year Washington was pressing for Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon and trying to promote Jordanian-Palestinian talks with Israel under the Reagan initiative. Now the United States wants Israel to take the lead in "checkmating" Hafez al-Assad of Syria, as one American put it.

Arab leaders have not caught on to the change. They are still intoning traditional demands that the United States extract conces-

sions from Israel. But in fact, U.S. policy is coming to lean on Israel to be tougher. Israelis are war-weary. Gideon Rafael, a veteran diplomat who is in the opposition, puts it more bluntly than anyone in government would do when he says, "No responsible Israeli would allow this country to become a sword for hire." But government officials remind one that they did not ask the United States to send Marines to Beirut and that the Marines protect no Israeli interests.

Two years ago, Defense Minister Ariel Sharon of Israel and U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig were talking about a grandiose "strategic consensus." The illusion collapsed with the U.S. recognition of its extravagance and with Mr. Sharon's political failure. But, curiously, it is now being revived by Washington.

It is not at all clear precisely what the United States wants Israel to do. No doubt that is because of the new chapter in the many arguments between the Pentagon and the State Department.

This time, Defense Secretary Caspar Wein-

berger seems to be playing dove, urging distance between U.S. and Israeli actions so as not to offend the Arabs with too much evidence of collusion. That was the main reason the Israeli offers of quick medical care and emergency assistance were rejected after the Marjeh catastrophe in Beirut. The Israelis were offended because they considered their offer humanitarian, not political.

Mr. Shultz is playing hawk, urging more "coordination" in the effort to convert Lebanon's limp president, Amin Gemayel, into a mighty American fighter against Soviet-supported Syria. The Israelis cannot resist cracks about the American role in advising Mr. Gemayel not to rely on Israel.

Bitter notes are struck. Seldom have Washington and Jerusalem been so wary of each other's intentions and capacities. The imbroglio is deepened by disagreements within the Israeli establishment, so that the arguments are not just between two sides but among four and sometimes more.

The mess in Lebanon is the immediate issue.

The Israelis agree that collapse of Mr. Gemayel's embryonic government and a Syrian prostrate over most of Lebanon would be a disaster for the United States in the Middle East, and therefore bad for Israel too.

But they are cautious about the risks of trying to prevent it so long as the United States will not engage its own force on a large scale, and are not at all sanguine about the chances of success, in any case.

The underlying changes of position have come gradually, like the strains that build up quietly along an earth fault and then suddenly set everything quivering.

A growing mood of disillusionment and concern for the longer future inside Israel has contributed. But the Reagan administration's insistence on seeing every problem in the world as a Soviet plot and judging every response as a counter-plot has been a major factor.

Now that Menachem Begin has gone, the United States seems to yearn for his irritating bravura. Auto-intoxication can be contagious with delayed effects. It is no substitute for a realistic policy.

The New York Times.

Before Reconciliation, Time for Healing Is Needed

By Ridgway Brewster Knight

PARIS — Perhaps the greatest complication in dealing with Lebanon today — and with the Arab world always — is the tendency of the U.S. government to approach these situations on the basis of what they should be, not what they are. If local truths and facts are illogical or unpleasant, they are simply overlooked.

One of the best examples of such self-induced illusions is the announced goal of restoring a united and peaceful Lebanon.

From antiquity, Lebanon was never a country or a stable political entity of any kind. Instead, it was part of the area known as Syria, or Greater Syria, which also included Palestine and what is now Jordan.

Following the 1860 massacre by the Druze of more than 10,000 Christians, Napoleon III, backed by the major Western powers of the period, sent a French expeditionary force. It remained one year, re-established order and left only after the Turkish government had taken steps to protect the Christian population, essentially Maronite as it is today. It set up a self-governing area under a Christian governor who reported to Istanbul.

This first Lebanese entity, at first only the land-locked mountain heartland of the Maronites, was later enlarged but never extended beyond a third of present-day Lebanon. Essentially, it included Beirut, the heavily Christianized south and the mountains up to the crest overlooking the Bekaa valley. This area roughly coincided with that occupied for about a century by the Crusaders, where schools were set up, mostly by French religious orders.

So it was natural when France obtained the League of Nations' mandate for Syria and Lebanon in 1919, that the French should favor those elements most friendly to them, the Christians. The Republic of Greater Lebanon was proclaimed in 1926, tripling Lebanon's size and including areas essentially non-Christian: Sunni Moslem in the north and east, and

Shia Moslem and Druze to the south and southeast, respectively. In 1932, a questionable census was taken which found Moslems and Christians were present in approximately equal numbers. Since then the Moslems have achieved a large preponderance, quite apart from the Palestinian influx, which later upset a fragile status quo.

Based on the census results, and influenced by French partiality to the Christians, the so-called National Pact was developed. This unwritten document gave the presidency (of an authoritarian democracy) and the

command of the army to the Christians while the prime ministership and the presidency of parliament were reserved for a Sunni and Shia, respectively.

More galling to the Moslem majority was the economic preponderance achieved by the Christians and their allies among the Sunni elites. Pre-1975 Lebanon was essentially run by this group, and for its benefit.

The geographical chessboard has become increasingly complicated. The Chuf, which has been a Druze domain under the Jumblats since the

The Lebanese situation cannot be settled by any one conference, or by any one formula, however inspired.

early 17th century, now contains a large Christian minority, while Beirut, the "Christian" capital, is half Moslem. Most of Lebanon is now covered by a hopelessly entangled web of different confessions which, in many ways, are more important than political parties.

Making matters more complex are the foreign influences, led by Syria. No regime in Damascus has ever had diplomatic relations with Lebanon because it has never recognized Greater Lebanon. While Syria would not be averse to regaining some of the area which went to Lebanon under

the French Mandate, this does not appear to be the main priority of President Hafez al-Assad. The uppermost consideration seems to be the presence in Beirut of a government friendly to Syria: a weak government and one not dominated by Christians. If one looks at Syrian policy in Lebanon since civil war began there in 1975, there is a common thread of action aimed at making it impossible for any one Lebanese camp to obtain a clear victory. Damascus's support for the Lebanese Druze may be partly explained by the fact that the Druze, while desirous of local autonomy, are not numerous enough to aspire to control the entire country.

As to Israel, Jerusalem obviously wants a safe area in southern Lebanon, insulating Galilee as much as possible. Israel would also like a friendly government in Beirut controlling the entire country. But failing such a favorable development, a weak and unstable country — through which pressures could be exerted on Syria, and perhaps other countries — might be preferable to a partition that left part of Lebanon under Syrian military control.

Other countries, such as the Soviet Union and Libya, find it helpful to their general objectives to fan the flames in Lebanon. Given this state of affairs, the Lebanese situation cannot be settled by any one conference, or by any one

formula, however inspired. The local cleavages and passions, always profound, have been so deepened by eight years of strife and atrocities that considerable time will be needed.

The main contenders do not seem to have learned their lesson. The Christians still seem bent on maintaining their pre-eminence; the Druze — even the best fighters in the area — are flushed with their recent successes and confident of Syrian support, seem far from making concessions. The Shias are still bitter over their underprivileged economic status, and are feeding the integralist winds blowing from Iran. It is difficult to generalize about the elements allied to the Christians and their poorer brothers attracted by leftist political formations.

Any solution must come from within. The French, Italians, British and Americans have sought conspicuously to help the Lebanese and they should not now withdraw their forces, despite the dastardly bombing attacks. However, it is time for the nations of the multinational force to define their minimum security and strategic requirements in Lebanon and maintain forces only in direct proportion to their achievement.

Some will say that such a policy would play into the hands of a hostile Syria. But the Syrians are hostile to all foreigners, including the Russians. Their last desire is to become a Soviet puppet. As soon as they think it safe, they can be expected to reduce, or even eliminate, the Soviet presence.

Moreover, the United States and its European allies cannot subordinate their actions in Lebanon to a solution of the Arab-Israeli problem. That would mean indefinite delays. There has been progress toward an Arab-Israeli solution. But this has taken place gradually. Meanwhile, the thought of collaboration, originally rejected in Arab thinking, is slowly taking hold. I hope and expect that this process will continue.

The writer, a Lebanese historian and political scientist, has been a visiting scholar at Harvard University and a lecturer at the Sorbonne. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

Some people will undoubtedly argue that such domestic reforms are irrelevant in a country like Lebanon, where the government exercises authority over less than 10 percent of the territory. In fact, the only way Lebanon can hope to withstand external challenges of the kind that have ravaged it since 1975 is to restore a genuine consensus among its contending factions. Lebanon cannot be reunified without regard for its neighbors' concerns. But only a reunified Lebanon can expect to restore stable relations with those neighbors and contribute to the search for peace in the Middle East.

The writer, a Lebanese historian and political scientist, has been a visiting scholar at Harvard University and a lecturer at the Sorbonne. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

The writer, a director of international relations for the Chase Manhattan Bank, was U.S. ambassador to Syria from 1960 to 1965. He contributed this column to The International Herald Tribune.

Lebanon's Obsolescent Political System Can Be Fixed

By Nawaf Salam

BEIRUT — A major source of the protracted cycles of violence that have gripped Lebanon since 1975 is the obsolescence of the Lebanese political system. Americans and Lebanese alike are thinking now — and the Lebanese are discussing it — at the peace conference in progress in Geneva — about a new political arrangement that would readjust the balance of power between contending religious communities. Such reform is not only possible, it is necessary for stability in Lebanon.

What is wrong with the old system? First, it is too rigid and has proved incapable of accommodating mounting demands brought about by the

rapid social, economic and demographic changes of recent years. Established in 1943 on the basis of a 1932 census, the old system sought to guarantee proportional representation for all factions — and provided, legitimately at the time, for Maronite Christian prominence. Now, however, it is being challenged by Moslems, who have come to outnumber the Christians and have sought to translate their demographic weight into fairer representation and greater say in national decisions.

Second, the system is too weak. As its legitimacy was being undermined at home, it proved unable to resist pressures from external forces. The Palestinian resistance in particular benefited from Lebanese sectarian divisions, establishing its headquarters in Beirut. Fragile Lebanon was thus driven into active participation in the Arab-Israeli conflict — and became one of the primary arenas for that struggle for almost a decade.

Meanwhile, contending Lebanese factions sought to strengthen their positions with outside support, and Lebanon became an open battlefield where the Syrian-Egyptian rivalry, the Iraqi-Syrian competition and later the Iranian-Israeli war were similarly reflected. Fighting among Lebanese sects, pitted the American and European military presence. Lebanon is also becoming a hot spot of East-West confrontation. The talks taking place in Geneva offer an opportunity to make a new

power-sharing deal. If it is to work, the arrangement must accommodate the demands of all the major parties. There will be no stability in Lebanon until Moslem frustrations — the bitterness of a "have-not" majority with minority political representation — are allayed. The Moslems' underrepresentation in Parliament must be redressed; they must be given more decision-making power.

But Christian concerns must also be taken into account. Some people have recommended the total abolition of political sectarianism to ensure justice and equal opportunity for all citizens. This is not a practical possibility for the time being, however, for the Maronite Christians would perceive it as an attempt to establish Moslem majority rule. Such sweeping reform would only increase their historical fears of being swallowed up in a Moslem-Arab world — fears exacerbated by the Iranian revolution and the resurgence of Moslem fundamentalism throughout the Arab world.

Political guarantees — including the provision that gives the presidency to a Maronite Christian — must be reasserted to reassure the Christians that they will not become a political minority even as demographic changes continue to erode their share of the population.

The new system should be based on the principle of parity between Moslems and Christians — a significant departure from the existing system. One possible solution would be



... As Gemayel Talks

In Jackson, a Candidate With Flair

By Judy Mann

WASHINGTON — There is a great deal to be said for the presidential candidacy of the Rev. Jesse Jackson, not the least of which is that he will inject some excitement into the Democratic primary.

Mr. Jackson — civil rights leader, gadfly, headline hunter — has a number of things going against him. He has never held elective office, which means he has never had to survive a political campaign. He is late in the quest for delegates and money. He has no experience to speak of in foreign affairs and no political record to boast of in domestic affairs.

But Jesse Jackson is no traditional politician, playing by traditional rules. With him in, it's a whole new ball game.

He is, indeed, something of a media creation. He knows how to use the media to get his issues across, a fact that doubtless was not lost on Assistant Attorney General William Bradford Huelskamp when he went into the Mississippi Delta this summer with Mr. Jackson to hear horror stories about voter discrimination against blacks. Mr. Reynolds, a frequent target of civil rights leaders, ended up linking arms with Mr. Jackson and singing "We Shall Overcome" at every stop on the tour, winning favorable front-page notices for Mr. Jackson and the Reagan administration, and showing that miracles happen.

Mr. Jackson knows how to make the most of a moment. While most presidential candidates announce at press conferences in their home

towns, Washington or a hotel, Mr. Jackson was able to get on "60 Minutes," one of the nation's top-rated TV shows, to announce that he was running. With an audience of 60 million people, it is safe to say Mr. Jackson received far more viewers' attention than John Glenn has gotten in "The Right Stuff."

Mr. Jackson has a way with phrases that no doubt will earn him star billing in the presidential primary debates. This is the man who gave us the "rainbow coalition" for the Hispanics, blacks and women, who speaks of moving from the "battleground to the common ground," and who says school kids need "hugs in their brains instead of dope in their veins."

Mr. Jackson is not only going to frame issues that are important to blacks — and force them onto the Democratic Party's political agenda — but he is going to frame them in a way that will make people, blacks and whites, talk about them and about him.

Has any other Democratic candidate given us a single memorable phrase during the past six months? No matter what people think of the Jackson candidacy, they have to be appreciative of at least one result: Political oratory may become an art form once again.

Before he announced, the polls were showing Mr. Jackson running a distant third behind former Vice President Walter Mondale and Mr.

Glenn, but in recent weeks he has steadily gained support among black voters. In fact, the latest ABC poll shows him as the first choice among 46 percent of the black voters. The polls also show that a Jackson candidacy hurts Mr. Mondale more than Mr. Glenn, which means that those who believe that Mr. Glenn, the east, will mount the strongest challenge to President Reagan have to be elated about the Jackson candidacy.

About 10 million of the 17 million blacks who are eligible to vote are registered. Mr. Jackson has set a goal of registering three to four million more. And while he will drain black support from Mr. Mondale in the primaries, particularly in the South and in some urban areas, his candidacy can only increase the interest of black voters in the political process.

Black voters who back Mr. Jackson in the Southern primaries can look forward to a candidate brokering their interests at the Democratic convention. At the same time, the Democratic Party will benefit from increased voter participation by blacks.

Jesse Jackson cannot win the nomination, but neither is he the spoiler that some are calling him. His candidacy and the serious discussions about having a female vice presidential candidate on the Democratic ticket are probably the healthiest developments in U.S. presidential politics in a long time.

The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Sakhalin Koreans

Regarding "Sakhalin Koreans: Last World War II Refugees" (IHT, Oct. 3) by Clyde Haberman:

I was glad to see Mr. Haberman's article, since hardly anything is known in the West about the tragedy of these people who were originally taken to Sakhalin by Japan when both Korea and Sakhalin were part of the Japanese Empire.

Mr. Haberman writes that "the Soviet Union has refused to let them [the Koreans on Sakhalin] leave." But before 1977, about 20 Sakhalin Koreans obtained permission to leave the Soviet Union. One of these was An Haberman. But when An The Sak was approached by the Japanese consulate at Nakhodka for an entry permit to Japan, it was denied — because he did not have an entry permit to South Korea.

Mr. Haberman notes that the Sakhalin Koreans lost their Japanese citizenship after the war. But the crucial point is that the Japanese government took them to Sakhalin as Japanese and then, without consulting the Sakhalin Koreans, denied them re-entry on the grounds that they were non-Japanese. The Tokyo government refused to issue entry permits to them until 1976, except in a few special cases.

Unfortunately, just about the time the Japanese government began to issue permits, the Soviet government stopped. Under the new Soviet Constitution of 1977, "stateless" persons became treated as Soviet citizens. Since February 1977, only two Sa-

khalin Koreans have gotten into Japan: both came as Soviet citizens and returned to Sakhalin.

The original Koreans who were taken to Sakhalin are growing old. Most now have children and grandchildren who are willing to stay there. But reports indicate that many want to be able to meet their families before they die. Time is short.

TAKKO HIROSE, London.

Only After Adenauer

Regarding "Anti-Missile Demonstrations Reveal Collapse of West German Consensus" (IHT, Oct. 26):

Henry Tannier reports from Bonn on the collapse of the West German consensus on national security that "has existed virtually since the end of World War II." In fact, when the bases of West German national security policy were laid down in the 1950s by Konrad Adenauer, there was no consensus. It was only in the late 1950s and early 1960s that the Social Democratic Party, the major opposition force, accepted the basic principles of Mr. Adenauer's foreign and security policies.

ROBERT DUJARRIC, Paris.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

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مكتبة من الأصل

November 4, 1983

From the Muppets' Small World to Henson Global TV Inc.

PARIS — Jim Henson, who invented "Sesame Street" and "The Muppets," has a new television puppet show with a global concept and multinational backing. It's called "Fraggle Rock," and it's produced by Henson and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. Countries, such as France, Brit-

MARY BLUME

ain and the United States, that sign on as co-producers are provided with their own central character and setting as well as a script and puppeteers. "With co-productions we can tailor the beginning and end of the show for each country," Henson says.

In France, the central and only human character is a chef, in the United States he is a crackpot inventor named Doc, in Britain he is a lighthouse keeper. Henson is crazy about the lighthouse. "I would love to use it in the U.S. I think we could move Doc into a lighthouse."

In each version a hole in the wall connects the human character with the world of the Fraggles. They never meet and only the puppet dog Sprocket (Crockette in French) realizes there is a whole world on the other side of the wall.

Countries that do not sign up as co-producers get a dubbed version of "Fraggle Rock." They include Poland and India. Japan has yet to nibble. "We never had a success there with 'The Muppets,'" Henson says, "and they thought the Fraggles looked frightening and were the wrong color, which is odd because Fraggles are all colors under the sun."

Fraggles are small and furry and come in such shades as sea green, orange and fuchsia. They sing a lot and work a 30-minute week. They live with the tiny Doozers, who wear hard hats and do nothing but build. "Doozers are

extremely industrious and hardworking," Henson says. "The Fraggles eat the Doozers' constructions, which delights the Doozers as they can build more." Doozers' constructions are made out of radishes.

Other characters include the giant Gorgs, a royal family with no subjects and a habit of speaking Elizabethan-style English (the Fraggles can't make head or tail of them), and a trash heap named Marjory, who is always spouting clichés of dubious wisdom that the Fraggles swallow hook, line and sinker. The Fraggles' link with the outside world is Traveling Matt, an explorer type in a pith helmet who sends back postcards from his travels.

"Traveling Matt is out in the world misunderstanding it," Henson says, "which works with what we are trying to say—that you can see a world and totally not understand it. He talks to automobiles and I was just looking the other night at my favorite sequence, which we shot in San Francisco. He's at the wharf and these fishermen are mending nets. He says these people were sewing holes together and after they finished sewing all those holes, they put them in a boat and went out to the ocean and threw them away. I love that, that's a wonderful misinterpretation of what's happening."

The characters are engaging, the technique expert. The ideas behind the show are dead serious—ecology, interdependence, friendship. "Because Fraggles are a fantasy world and its characters are puppets of no particular race, national origin or economic level, its viewers can look at themselves with detachment," says a handbook from the American co-producer, Home Box Office. "Even the games, clothing and names are not identified with one country or culture. Fraggles are indeed universal."

"In 'Fraggle Rock' we're trying to do something that will be of value in terms of international understanding," Henson says. "We're

trying to set up a world where there are all these different strata of creatures that don't understand each other at all and have no concept of why the others are existing and to deal with that whole area of misunderstanding between peoples."

The 47-year-old Henson, soft-spoken and given to such expletives as "Oh rats," has just finished his third Muppet movie although the Muppet television show has ended as planned after five years. Jerry Juhl, the senior writer, who has been with Henson from the start, is writing "Fraggle Rock." "Sesame Street" still goes on and Henson occasionally shows up to play his favorite frog, Kermit.

Television's only genius, the one person who has created something for a medium that is based on forms filched from radio, music hall and films, Henson is frankly crazy about television. "I love television. I don't know much about the insides of it all but I love working with what it can do." One thing he has made it do is create a coherent and unique world of shifting proportions in which real people and puppets happily co-exist.

"It's interesting," Henson says, "the live person working with the puppet. The live person has always been the doorway, the bridge between audience and puppets, who makes the characters more believable."

It was his love of television that got him into puppetry when a television station in Washington, where he was reared, gave him a job as an assistant puppeteer in the 1950s. He developed an appreciation of puppetry very slowly; now his dream is to have "Fraggle Rock" seen in the Soviet Union, where there are at least 2,000 puppet companies.

The father of five children, Henson has homes in Manhattan and Westchester County and London, and dresses, as New Yorkers do these days, in the L.L. Bean backwoodsman style. His first company was called HA! for

Henson Associates and his newest company is HIT (Henson International Television). "I don't know how many companies we have," he says. "It's about six or seven—HA, HE, HO, HI..." His chief influence was Walt Kelly's comic strip, "Pogo," and those who see a resemblance between the characters of Kermit and Pogo are quite right.

While "The Muppets" was more and more for adults, "Fraggle Rock" is definitely a children's show, approached with the appropriate earnest intention. The word "Fraggle" is derived from the Frackles of the Muppet shows. "Fraggles are softer and cuter than Frackles," Henson gravely explains.

"We wanted the 'Fraggle Rock' characters to be silly, we wanted the show to be a lot of fun." The chief Fraggles include Gobo, an Everyman figure, the tomboy Red (little girls, it seems, had no one to identify with on the Muppet Show except Miss Piggy), the pessimistic Booper, and Wembley. "Wembley is very much like A.A. Milne's Piglet," Henson says. "He wembles all the time because he can't make up his mind."

There are surprising things you can do with puppets that you cannot do with live actors, Henson says. "You can deal more directly with emotions, certainly. You're cutting through what puppets do, the interesting thing about it, is they're simplifying, they're a stylization of the person and so you're dealing symbolically all the time, really. And as you're dealing symbolically, you can deal with deeper-level issues, in fact you almost have to."

The issues that Henson wants to deal with in his global television series are so big that he nearly blushes when talking about it:

"When we were talking about what we wanted this show to be, our aim was so high—that we can do to help world understanding, peace? O.K., you try to get to kids because if you want to change things, the child's level is probably



Jim Henson and friends.

the only time you can do it, way back when they're first forming their opinions. So we wondered could we deal with those kinds of opinions that they would be forming, could we instill a sense of understanding, a sense of

global thinking? So that was the original idea behind the show. "I don't think we're very successful yet. You keep scratching away at it. If we could accomplish anything at all, it would be wonderful."

Photography in West Germany: The Past Only Rarely Present

by Judith Mara Gutman

BERLIN — There's a seriousness in the West German photographic world that is hard to find elsewhere. In West Germany, issues are discussed, problems are discussed — and problems are avoided. Where the American photographic community, for example, rarely speaks or thinks about social responsibility, the West German community responds to it. The term is a call to arms, and photographers, curators and academics — everyone involved in photography — hear it.

And they turn it into a political statement. It does not matter whether a photographer, curator or writer favors an American realist style or an indigenous German style. Nor does it matter whether they try to confront Germany's fascist past, which many do, worrying about a new authoritarianism or disclaiming any responsibility. Almost instinctively, the German photographic community leans toward some sort of political expression. It's as if politics haunted the present.

Not that their pictures lack joy or their writing is stripped of pleasure: Heinz Budemeier's recently published book, "Das Foto," engagingly explores photography's relation to perception; the work of Ulli Weiss lifts the spirits. It's rather that most work — and the discussion of it — is driving and intense. Lightheartedness is unusual in this world.

Astrid Klein's photographs flow directly out of this sensibility. In large, mural-like photographic collages, she excites a viewer's rational understanding of Hitler's fascism — and captures the fears of a new demon today. In "Jan. 30, 1933," she blows up a segment of a photograph that depicts Hitler's takeover that day into a violent streak of light that carries a sense of foreboding.

The photograph, commonly reproduced, is part of German consciousness. "It is immediately recognized as part of that photograph and that day's march toward failure," explains Valdis Abolins, secretary of the New Showplace for Picture Art, where Klein exhibits. Klein combines the flaming streak with a despairing silhouette figure, making a giant collage of 50 by 135 inches (126 by 345 centimeters) that envelops its viewers.

Some of the work builds on the sensual rationalism that swept through the intellectual and artistic world of pre-Nazi Germany. Weiss's photographs, for instance, often look like stage setpieces. Contemporary musical groups are shown in the urban landscape that Weiss feels, inspires their music. Her photos evoke the kind of theater as art captured in Marlene Dietrich's "Blue Angel."

Gabriele and Helmut Nothhelfer, a husband and wife team who belong to the group of "straight photography" — no collage, painting or doctoring of the negative in any way — say they cannot remain cold when they see fascist-like expressions today. Their pictures, mainly waist-high portraits of young and old middle-class people, often settle on a personal aspect that has become hardened, in the expressions on the faces and in the bodies of people who

are out for a day's pleasure in the zoo or park. They focus on a stance, on hands that hold a camera or cigarette, on the way two young people hold each other in a dance. All is rigid. Sometimes the Nothhelfers see them "thinking and feeling the old ideas." These are isolated people who have become indifferent to the world swirling around them — people who live a dehumanized existence.

The name Kreuzberg has become synonymous with dehumanization. A district of Berlin from which working-class Jews were driven in the early Hitler years, it is now the home of large numbers of immigrant Turks and the scene of riots and demonstrations. Kreuzberg has become a symbol of a failed humanity. Its very name tears through West Germany's artistic and intellectual community, which has developed varying ways of expressing its responsibility to Kreuzberg — and humanity.

The Photographic Workshop in Kreuzberg paradoxically cuts loose from political expression. Started in the 1960s in response to young

tween destruction and creativity. He sees the unreality — as opposed to the irrationality — of the buildings constructed in the area in the 1960s. These buildings, he feels, have dehumanized the area by creating arbitrary zones of living, so different from the 1920 Bauhaus forms that grew out of daily human experience.

In one Ullmann photograph, an old man stands ambiguously in a vertical shaft of an unfinished building. He may be contemplating a freshly dug grave — there's a pile of bricks at his feet — or he may be witnessing the building's potential might, the constructive value it could have. His presence — tiny in the photograph's volume — electrifies the scene and catches the latent violence in man's isolation.

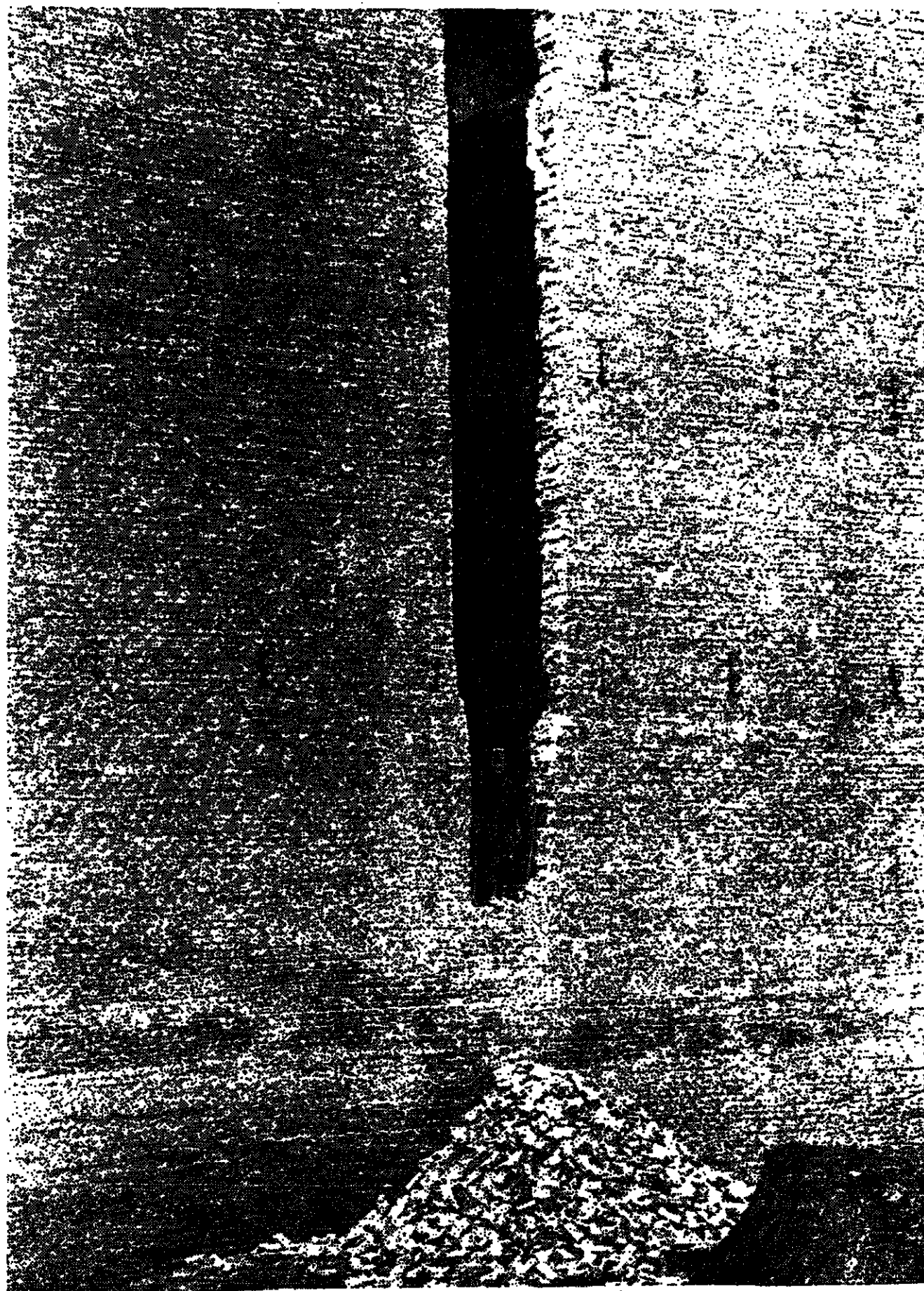
Jörg Ludwig, assistant director of the Amerika Haus in West Berlin, considers that "isolation may be the most common theme in West German photography." Many of the young today, he explains, don't know what happened in the 1930s, 1940s or even 1950s, just as those who were 30 to 50 during those years were so busy building their own nests, they walked themselves into their present. Three generations, then, have had a hard job even locating a past, much less confronting it.

Ute Eskildsen, curator of photography at the Folkwang Museum in Essen, is trying to do something to re-establish those broken ties in a bold four-point program of research, exhibitions, collections and photography. She is also trying to structure programs that show photography's intimate relationship to history and a culture.

One of the Essen museum's most recent acquisitions is a Hamburg press reporter's personal file of photos. Other collections, she says, are known to have been rifled and stripped of evidence incriminating those who helped shape the Nazi period in any way, but this file, she feels, which covers the years 1928 through 1945, has not been "edited." A glance through the collection will, she thinks, go a long way toward unearthing the daily terrors and pleasures of those years.

The museum's collections program, following the guidelines established by Otto Steinert, who started the museum in 1959, includes such contemporary photographers as Ulli Weiss and the Kreuzberg workshop's director, Michael Schmidt. Eskildsen's program adds another dimension: a plan to photograph the Ruhr Valley, whose industrial wasteland backs onto the museum. These photos are more than the usual documentation. They're made not only by professional and amateur photographers, but by scholars, students, housewives, academics, craftsmen and others who bring a specific perception to the task, to personify the diversity of life in the Ruhr.

If the connection between the past and the present has been murky, it may not be in the future. The museum has a research project on files at the Krupp industrial works from the 1920s to the present, and may find information to root out some of the ghosts haunting the present. It probably won't produce any lightheartedness. But its findings may help to shape a future that the West German photographic community will — just as seriously and perhaps more pleasurably — want to confront. ■



Gerhard Ullmann's view of Kreuzberg.

What's a Middle Eastern Oasis Without a Video Cassette Recorder?

by David Lamb

BEIRUT — Georges Dfourny was at the computer, checking his inventory. Despite the latest round of fighting in Lebanon — or, more likely, because of it — business was booming, and the heavier the artillery attacks, the fiercer the street battles, the better it got.

"For eight years we've had war," Dfourny said, making it plain that he would rather have more peace and less business. "People don't go outdoors any more. They don't dare. So what do they do for diversion? They stay home and watch movies."

The computer in his second-floor office on a shabby Beirut side street clicked and whirled. Onto the screen flashed part of his inventory of 16,000 home-movie titles, films in English, French and Arabic, of such television series as "Dallas" and "Kojak," of American Westerns and Bruce Lee kung fu adventures, of classics and recent releases such as "Return of the Jedi" and "Gandhi."

Dfourny's company, Lebanese International Video, has put together one of the largest film libraries in the world, and from the second-floor office — where Dfourny can dub, add subtitles and transfer film from 35-millimeter and 16-millimeter reels to videotape — his company ships its movies to the far reaches of the entertainment-starved Middle East.

Because local television is generally amateurish and a big night on the town may consist of nothing more than a cup of coffee at a sidewalk cafe, home video cassette recorders have assumed a role of extraordinary importance in the Middle East, providing the prime form of diversion for millions of Arabs.

The cassette recorder has taken its place alongside the electric blender and the flush toilet as a household amenity in the region. Video "boutiques" that rent films to members at a modest cost — about \$2 each plus annual dues of \$200 — have sprung up by the hundreds. There are 370 in Lebanon alone. In Cairo, there were 30 in 1980; today, there are 300.

"I come here five or six nights a week," Ahmed Salam, a Cairo

business executive, said as he walked into his posh video club near the Great Pyramids of Giza. Other well-dressed young men greeted him by name. He stopped briefly to chat, then made his way up the stairs to choose a film from the library.

"Look, we have all these private viewing rooms," Salam said. "Beautiful, aren't they? I come here and I know everyone. There is a nice restaurant downstairs, and then you watch a movie. Now, how can you beat a night like that?"

In Saudi Arabia, many homes are stocked with seven or eight cassette recorders, including one in every bedroom. Israel is said to have the highest per capita ownership of recorders in the world. Moroccan hotels that cater to Saudis would not dare overlook the recorder in each suite. The Bahrain magazine Time Out lists the top 10 video hits each week.

Video piracy, which the Motion Picture Association of America estimates costs the film industry \$700 million annually in lost ticket and cassette sales, is a big problem in the Middle East. Because of strict censorship — in Egypt, for instance, kissing cannot be shown — and

high import duties, many video master copies are smuggled into the area in travelers' suitcases rather than brought in through official channels.

"Return of the Jedi," for example, was available in Mideast video clubs a week after its release in the United States last spring despite attempts by the distributor, 20th Century-Fox, to prevent its piracy.

For most viewers in the Mideast, what matters is the availability, not the source, of tapes. "I'd go stir crazy if it wasn't for the movies," said an American businessman in Cairo, who the night before had watched John Wayne's last movie, "The Shootist," twice.

The first thing that most foreigners living in the Middle East buy is a large-screen television and a recorder. Bought locally, the television and recorder can cost up to the equivalent of \$5,000 in Egypt and many other countries.

"It's the best investment I ever made," says an Egyptian businessman. "We watch four or five movies a week at home now. I'd sooner get rid of my car than I would our cassette recorder."

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TRAVEL

On the Track of Swiss Dinosaurs

by Mavis Guinand

LAUSANNE, Switzerland — "The jolly old beast! Is not deceased? There's life in him today," sang a chorus of well-wined Victorian scientists at a banquet held inside a dinosaur 130 years ago. Around Switzerland recently, too, dinosaurs have been acting pretty lively. Two American dinosaurs have literally raised the roof on Geneva's Museum of Natural History, while tracks of dinosaurs have been found high in the Alps.

The tracks were discovered several years ago, but the news has reached the public only recently. Ten million to 15 million years ago, as a great upheaval formed the Alps, a horizontal slab bearing the dinosaurs' prints was thrust up to 7,500 feet (2,400 meters). It lay there at a 40-degree angle under snow until the hot summer of 1976, when a vacationing French geologist, Georges Bronner, chanced on it. He spotted the imprints of large animal tracks, water ripples and raindrops.

The tracks had been made by packs of semi-aquatic reptiles trekking from the shallows of a lagoon to their feeding and nesting grounds. Conditions were ideal: Fine, wet sand retained the prints until they cemented into sandstone. Then, tide after tide silted over them a fine clay that preserved them until recent freeze-and-thaw action flaked it off.

Such prehistoric finds are rare in Switzerland. Professor Marc Weidmann of Lausanne's Geology Museum said, "The quantity and variety of tracks brought tangible proof of the existence not just of islands, but of a great stretch of land."

Scientists from the museums of Sion, Basel, Lausanne, Geneva and Dijon combined in a summer operation in 1979. Hitched to ropes that enabled them to work at a 40-degree angle, they cleared away the remaining ice and debris, then mapped the large site. Four hundred photographs were taken on site, then reassembled. Thierry Jaccoud, a photographer with the Geneva Museum, recalled with a shudder, "That was one awful job."

After 114 of the tracks were lined with paraffin, a rubbery mix was painted over them for molds. The length and angle of the dinosaur steps were measured to see whether the beasts paced straight ahead, as advanced dinosaurs did, or rocked back and forth in the way of early

saurians. Although it was estimated that 40 animals had roamed the area, only nine clear trails were determined. Since no skeletal remains were found, no attempt was made by the scientists to describe the dinosaurs in an official report to the University of Lausanne last November.

The trails were attributed to two known types of dinosaurs and various unknown species that ambled about on their hind legs, using their long tails for balance. They may have come down on their weaker forelimbs from time to time. The tracks showed two to five digits. One set had the beginnings of a claw. The owner may have preyed on the others. As dinosaurs go, they were small, four meters tall at most. This dates them to the Triassic period. One print baffled the scientists: double shallow troughs that could not be a tail.

The dinosaur tracks can be seen during a short period in summer after the last snows melt and before the first fresh fall. From Martigny, Valais, take the road to Finhaut and drive on to the Vieux-Emosson dam. Park there. Along the left bank of the lake, the prints can be reached in a two-hour hike toward the French border.

This is only part of the dinosaur news from Switzerland. Until a few years ago, Geneva's museums had none of the beasts. Then, when the American Women's Club was hunting for a suitable gift to the city to mark the club's 10th birthday, the curator of the Museum d'Histoire Naturelle laughingly suggested a dinosaur.

"It was the gift of something as old as possible, as big as possible and as American as possible," the club's newsletter commented. The American women's funds bought not one dinosaur but two, in Salt Lake City. When paleontologists unpacked the crates in Geneva, however, there was a problem. The larger, fiercer of the two dinosaurs was fossilized in a rear position, not lying down. It was unthinkable to erect the bones any other way. To allow the 11-meter-high Allosaurus headroom, the museum had to be raised a story.

While work continues, the two dinosaurs have been filed away to be shown in partial exhibit or for research. Remounted on the newly built floor, the dinosaurs will be introduced to the public next year.

And finally, an exhibit of "Dinosaurs in Switzerland" will be held in Sion's Eglise des Jémites, place du Théâtre, Nov. 12 through Dec. 4, daily except Mondays from 2 to 7 P.M. After Sion, the exhibit will tour 17 other Swiss museums.

That Sinking Feeling in Stockholm

by Lawrence Roberts

STOCKHOLM — Part of Stockholm's medieval Old Town is falling down. And Swedish scientists blame it on the Ice Age.

Although the restoration of the original heart of the city has been a great success, residents and visitors comment about the lopsided arches, cracks in walls and tilting window frames that have increasingly appeared in many buildings.

"We have this problem with sinking houses," acknowledges

Bjorn Hallerdt, director of the Stockholm City Museum, which is in charge of historic preservation.

The Old Town, Gamla Stan in Swedish, is a quarter of narrow cobbled streets, smart shops and charming homes painted in muted browns, reds and greys. It is on three islands in the channel between the Baltic Sea and Lake Mälaren. Most Gamla Stan buildings date from the 16th to 19th centuries, but some foundations and cellars date from the 1400s.

By the beginning of the 1900s Stockholm had spilled out to 13

surrounding islands linked by bridges. Gamla Stan was growing seedy and was no longer the center some developers felt it should be leveled and replaced. But a preservation movement saved the district.

By the 1930s the restoration had begun. Now the old town is one of Stockholm's most desirable residential sections. Apartment hunters, however, are being warned to check carefully for cracks in basements and walls that might indicate they are looking at a sinking house.

The problem has its roots in a decision by city officials a few hundred years ago to expand the main island by filling in its muddy perimeter with gravel and dirt.

They sank thick wooden pillars through the landfill to below the water level to support the foundations of new houses. Those 100 or so buildings around the edge of the island are the ones that are now sinking — because the land mass of Sweden is rising at breakneck

speed, geologically — 9 feet (2.7 meters) in 700 years.

"It's all because of the ice," says Hallerdt, referring to the glaciers that covered the area 600,000 years ago. "During the Ice Age the ice was so heavy it pushed the land down. Ever since the glaciers receded, the movement of the land has been in the other direction."

Hallerdt says that, as the land rises, the wooden pillars are being forced out of the water that preserved them. They are beginning to rot and collapse.

The houses are considered a historic heritage that ought to be saved. But the only way anyone has thought of to do it is to rebuild their foundations on steel pillars, an expense that many owners cannot afford.

"In most cases the cost of the ground restoration is higher than the restoration of the house," Hallerdt says.

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Restaurants: The Right Fluff

by Patricia Wells

PARIS — What makes a restaurant an instant success? There is no simple answer, but in the Paris of the 1980s there are clues. Make it pretty, make it nouvelle, secure a good Left Bank address and make an appearance before September, when hungry French food critics returning from vacation need something new to write about.

This year's restaurant of the month is Duquesnoy, a beautiful peach-toned establishment in the fashionable fifth arrondissement. It is run by Jean-Paul and Françoise Duquesnoy, who came to Paris from Troyes, where their Hotel de la Poste Saint-Marie had two Michelin stars.

From the beginning, Duquesnoy could do no wrong — it quickly filled up for dinner each night, thanks to critical raves. But after sampling 20 different dishes here I'd have to say they can hardly do right. What does Paris need with another "let's play restaurant" restaurant serving cold-hearted, copycat nouvelle cuisine?

These days there seems to be a pervasive confusion on the part of chefs, restaurateurs and diners who call lack of flavor "highness" and who are so wowed by food that's photogenic, they forget it must also be edible.

Such is the case with Duquesnoy, where the food is beautiful but sterile, unimaginative and bland, bland, bland. Only one of the many dishes I sampled — a warm salad of thinly sliced wild kidneys and greens dressed with walnut oil — had any backbone or flavor. What is one to think of a dish called *gratin d'artichaut* that ends up being a few thin slices of butter-soaked artichokes passed quickly under the grill? Or a picture-perfect partridge terrine embellished with a round of foie gras and thin strips of wild mushrooms — totally tasteless and served nude, without even a little sauce or cornichon to relieve the boredom?

A pretty flan of wild piper tastes of cream, not mushrooms, and the underseasoned, rubbery foie gras tastes of the refrigerator. Lotte is such a sturdy, flavorful fish, it's hard to ruin, but at Duquesnoy it arrives cooked to death, served with mushy pasta in a neon yellow sauce. Nor are desserts a compensation: a timid apple tart and a quartet of banal choco-

late desserts do nothing to console the diner. At 300 francs (about \$37) a person, one can do much better.

The opposite side of the coin is Chardenoux, a bright and cheery turn-of-the-century former café buried in the unfashionable 11th arrondissement.

Alain Morel took over this impeccable, authentic restaurant four years ago, and despite generally positive reviews and a brand new Michelin star, it has been slow going. Today he serves maybe half a dozen people at lunch, and some weeks prepares fewer than 100 meals in all. But, luckily for those who are looking for food that's creative, fresh and imaginative, Morel is not about to give up. He's bursting with talent, good intentions and good ideas. He has some growing to do, but for the most part his food is inspired and authoritative.

But from the day Morel opened Chardenoux, everything that could have gone wrong went wrong. He bought a fine existing wine collection, only to have the cellar burglarized three times during his first few weeks of operation. One critic offered praise but, curiously, mentioned dishes that have never been served at Chardenoux. In the first two weeks of operation, Morel served a total of 17 persons.

The located works against him, for sure. Yet after looking at 47 sites around town, Morel settled on Chardenoux — a perfectly preserved, sparkling café with a zinc-topped marble bar, Mucha-type murals and beautiful etched windows. It serves almost as a little Belle Epoque museum. Examine the bar and you'll find 17 shades of marble. At the end of the bar there's a shiny brass faucet, about knee-high, that once filled the troughs that quenched the thirst of the neighborhood's horses. The old billiard lights are still in place. If you close your eyes you can almost imagine the scene at Chardenoux around the turn of the century, as the locals came to fetch their sacks of coal, lingering for a cup of coffee, a game of cards or billiards. Stop to take a look at the menu cover, a neighborhood portrait taken on July 14, 1909, when dozens of families gathered outside Chardenoux, their corner café.

Chardenoux retains that Belle Epoque charm while offering an intelligent, warm-hearted sort of nouvelle cuisine. I've sampled just about every dish on the small but well-

chosen menu, and would happily sample more again. Morel roasts a leg of lamb, deglazes the juice with a little wine, then at the last minute tosses in freshly chopped tarragon, giving the sauce a wonderfully meaty, herby essence.

He carves out a fig, then fills it with almonds, a touch of butter, rum and sugar, and roasts the fruit over so quickly, serving it hot from the oven in a thin *crème anglaise*. There are also a delicate fish terrine served with cumin-flecked *crème fraîche*; an unusual but delicious "padding" that blends bone marrow and cream; and a very light stew of lamb's tongue and perfectly cooked vegetables.

The chef hopes someday to bake his own bread, but for now he serves a respectable baguette from the cute little *boulangerie* across the street.

Desserts are worth a visit all on their own. Besides the figs, there are a culinary jewel of an apple tart — a thin disc of puff pastry neatly covered with a spiral of apples and a shower of powdered sugar — and a dense, mousse-like bitter-chocolate cake.

A few items need work. The pastry served with the *tourte de canard* (a perfectly seasoned blend of duck, pork, veal, foie gras, cream and shallots) is a bit too thick and greasy, and the apple sorbet is amateurish and strangely textured. On one visit, most of the vegetables were a bit overcooked.

The wine list is brief, but offers a good 1978 Châteauneuf du Pape as well as Monbazillac, a golden desert wine well worth exploring. Service could not be more professional, the welcome warmer. Morel pops in and out of the kitchen, eager to please and to chat about wine; the restaurant's history, the preparation of an individual dish or, if you wish, the state of the world.

Duquesnoy, 30 Rue des Bernardins, Paris 5. Tel: 354.21.13. Closed Sunday lunch and Sunday tea. Credit cards: American Express, Visa. Including wine and service, 275 to 330 francs a person.

Chardenoux, 1 Rue Jules Vallès, Paris 11. Tel: 371.49.52. Closed Saturday and Sunday; open Saturday dinner during holiday season. No credit cards. Including wine and service, about 250 francs a person.

INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel: 72.12.11).

CONCERTS — Nov. 5 and 6: Vienna Chamber Orchestra, Philippe Entremont conductor, Ola Rudner violin, Ricardo Bru cello (Mozart, Beethoven).

Nov. 7: Camerata Bern, Heinz Holger oboe (Vivaldi, Veracini, Bach, Britten).

Nov. 10: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Leonard Slatkin conductor, Martin Haselböck organ (Buckner).

Musikverein (tel: 65.81.90).

RECEITAL — Nov. 10: Elisabeth Leonskaja piano, Heinrich Schiff cello.

Theater an der Wien (tel: 57.96.32).

MUSICAL — Through November:

• Vienna's English Theatre (tel: 42.12.60).

English speaking theater — Through November: "Candida" (G.B. Shaw).

• Volkoper (9 Währinger Strasse 78).

OPERA — Nov. 8, 13, 21, 29: "Der Betelstuden" (Müllbacher) Rudolf Bihl conductor.

BELGIUM

ANTWERP, Koninklijke Vlaamse Opera (tel: 233.66.85).

OPERA — Nov. 6: "Salome" (R. Strauss).

BRUSSELS, Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 512.50.45).

CONCERT — Nov. 6: Liège Philharmonic Orchestra, Pierre Bartholomew conductor, François Thiry piano (Gilson, Mozart, Rimski-Korsakov).

RECEITAL — Nov. 8: Isaac Stern violin, Andrew Wolff piano.

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Museum of Decorative Art (tel: 14.94.52).

EXHIBITION — To Nov. 13: "Embroideries," dress decorations.

Radio House (tel: 11.14.15).

CONCERT — Nov. 7: Radio Chamber Choir, Kasper Hansen conductor, Yvonne Mikhaeloff piano (Nielsen, Werle, Norgard).

HUMLEBAEK, Louisiana Museum of Modern Art (tel: 19.07.19).

EXHIBITION — To Jan. 8: René Magritte.

ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel: 628.87.95).

Barbican Theatre — Nov. 5, 21, 22, 29, 30: "Maydays" (Edgar).

Nov. 7, 8, 11: "Lea" (Bond).

British Museum (tel: 636.15.55).

EXHIBITION — To Jan. 15: "Drawings by Raphael from English Collections."

Howard Gallery (tel: 629.94.95).

EXHIBITIONS — Nov. 9-Feb. 5: "Raoul Dufy: 1877-1953."

Nov. 9-Feb. 5: "Hockney's Photographs."

FRANCE

PARIS, Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 277.12.33).

EXHIBITIONS — To Nov. 27: "Lucas Samaras," photography.

To Dec. 12: "Twentieth Century To Jan. 2: Calder mobiles."

To Jan. 2: "Richard Serra," sculpture.

To Jan. 2: "François Rouan," paintings.

Nov. 5-Jan. 23: "Balhaus."

Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Beaux-Arts (tel: 260.34.57).

EXHIBITION — Nov. 9-Jan. 15: "Art de l'Atelier, Art de la Rue en Colombie" (tel: 723.61.27).

EXHIBITION — To Dec. 4: "The Exile of the Exile."

Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris (tel: 723.61.27).

EXHIBITION — To Dec. 4: "Another Continent: Australia — The Dream and the Reality."

Musée de la Ville de Paris (tel: 723.61.27).

EXHIBITION — To Nov. 10: "Jean Monique: Photography."

Musée de la Ville de Paris (tel: 723.61.27).

EXHIBITION — To Jan. 14: "J.M.W. Millington" (tel: 553.31.70).

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GERMANY

BERLIN, Deutsche Oper Berlin (tel: 341.44.49).

OPERA — Nov. 11, 14, 25: "Riccardo W." (Wagner) Valéry Panov choreography, Michael Heise conductor.

Metropol (tel: 852.40.80).

OPERA — Nov. 7: Spider Murphy (tel: 407.81.55).

Nov. 11: Motor Head.

Philharmonie (tel: 26.92.51).

CONCERTS — Nov. 6: Berlin Symphony Orchestra, Daniel Nazareth conductor (Haydn, Brahms, Mozart).

Nov. 8 and 9: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Eugen Jochum conductor, Maurizio Pollini piano (Schumann, Reger).

RECEITAL — Nov. 10: Andres Segovia guitar.

Quartier Latin (tel: 852.40.80).

Nov. 7: American Folk Blues Festival.

FRANKFURT, Alte Oper (tel: 134.00).

CONCERT — Nov. 6 and 7: Frankfurt Opera House and Museum Orchestra, Michael Gielen conductor (Beethoven).

HONG KONG

HONG KONG, City Hall (tel: 526.47.54).

BALLET — Nov. 8 and 9: Theater of Silence Ballet.

CONCERT — Nov. 11 and 12: Hong Kong Philharmonic Orchestra.

RECEITAL — Nov. 7 and 8: Miriam Brickman piano.

• Ko Shan Theatre (tel: 524.44.23).

Northern Ballet Theatre — Nov. 9 and 11: "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

ITALY

BOLOGNA, Teatro Comunale (tel: 22.99.99).

CONCERT — To Nov. 6: Carl Meiss conductor, Irena Tokodi soprano, Kostas Kovatsis baritone (Brahms, Schubert).

FLORENCE, Teatro Comunale (tel: 21.62.53).

OPERA — Nov. 10, 13, 15, 17, 20, 23, 25: "Mignon" (Thomas) Georges Petre conductor.

MILAN, Financiera Ambrosiana (tel: 80.01.46).

EXHIBITION — To Dec. 11: "Mario Donatoni: Drawings and Paintings."

Teatro alla Scala (tel: 587.11.11).

CONCERTS — To Nov. 7: Peter Eötvös conductor, Dorothy Dorow soprano (Bocelli).

Nov. 9-11: Yuri Simonov conductor, Pierre Amoyal violin (Wagner, Bruch, Tchaikovsky).

JAPAN

TOKYO, Japan Folkcraft Museum (tel: 407.45.27).

EXHIBITIONS — To Dec. 18: "Woodblock Prints by Shiko Munakata."

Old Folkcrafts from Tamba Province (tel: 407.45.27).

Kanagawa Kenmin Hall (tel: 407.81.55).

ROCK — Nov. 12: Manhattan Transfer.

Kanagawa Kenmin Hall (tel: 407.81.55).

EXHIBITION — To Dec. 27: Japanese Paintings.

Osaka Shukokan Museum (tel: 583.07.81).

EXHIBITION — To Dec. 21: "Early Modern Japanese-Style Paintings: Autumn and Winter."

Suntory Museum of Art (tel: 470.10.75).

TRAVEL

Afoot in Europe: A Walker's Guide to Britain and France

FRANCE

Taking to the road means careful planning. Weather is everything to the walker. Although the temperate climate of western Europe makes it possible to walk anywhere at almost any time of year, spring and fall may be best for the walks described below, especially in some areas of France, where the summer is hot and dry. Spring arrives later in the northern climes and is delayed at high altitudes.

The suggested itineraries cover historic and scenic regions of Britain and France; next week hikes will be suggested in West Germany and Switzerland. The degree of skill and amount of time involved vary from a day or two to a week. Some of the walks are gentle rambles, others are demanding treks over sometimes tricky terrain.

Both guides were written by Adam Nicolson.

BRITAIN

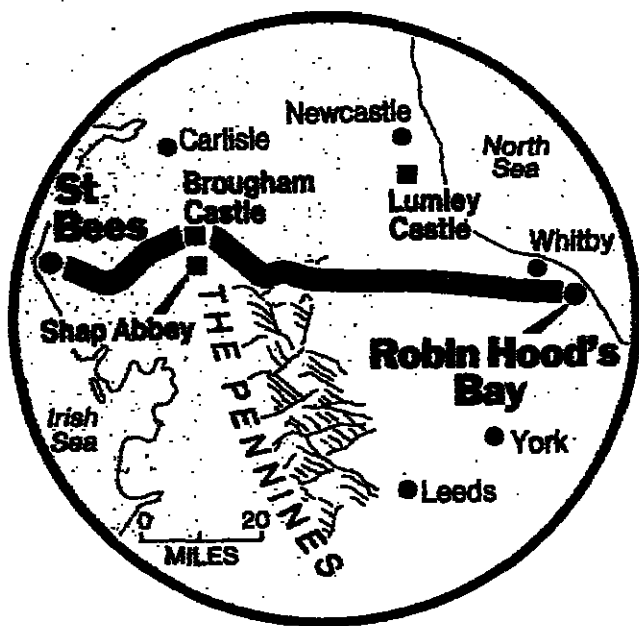
Crossing From Coast to Coast

190 miles/304 kilometers from Robin Hood's Bay in Yorkshire to St. Bees in Cumbria. Alternating moorland and easy field paths; one or two serious climbs at the western end.

The walk passes through three national parks — the North York Moors, the Yorkshire Dales and the Lake District — and lays the north of England bare. Its shape — the definite ends and the successive crossings of the Moors, the Pennines and the Cumbrian mountains — gives it a sense of heroic and epic traveling, a completeness, which in other countries you could get only after 1,000 miles. It is also much more fun than the more famous (and overcrowded) Pennine Way, which is a boring slog through bog.

As for places to stay, I must confess ignorance, since I slept every night in a tent. But I can recommend the tent as light, weatherproof and beautifully made. It is called an Ultimate Equipment Ltd. The Butts, Varksworth, Morpeth, Northumberland, England. My tent is signed by the woman who made it, and I have spent hundreds of windy nights inside it, grateful for her careful manufacture.

Guidebook: A. Wainwright, "A Coast to Coast Walk" (Westminster Gazette).



Map by The New York Times.

By Offa's Dyke Path

176 miles/282 kilometers from Prestatyn in Chwyd to Bedbury Cliff in Gloucestershire. A relatively easy pass in the rolling border country between England and Wales with some higher hills at the northern end.

In the late eighth century Offa, king of the English kingdom of Mercia, built a monumental dyke — a large ditch and a bank — the length of the border between England and Wales, from Liverpool Bay to the mouth of the River Severn. Large stretches of the dyke survive and the Countryside Commission has arranged a long-distance footpath, which, for about a third of its distance, follows these remains. It runs through some of the most beautiful landscapes in the country, detailed, rural, the semi-forgotten background to "A Shropshire Lad." Or at least so you can imagine if you have the will.

The second-best bed-and-breakfast in the country (Heather of Averbury — see the next British walk — takes precedence) is at Mrs. Lewis, Vron House, Newcastle, near Knighton, Shropshire. And one of the best hotels in Britain (not particularly for its comfort, but in its place, its uniqueness) is the Llanthony Abbey Hotel, near Abergavenny, Gwent. The hotel is built inside the 12th-century ruins of an Augustinian priory, deep in a green Welsh valley once owned by the poet Walter Savage Landor, and with the moorlands of the Black Mountains rising on either side.

This tiny valley, the Vale of Ewys, was the favorite place of Eric Gill, the sculptor and letterer, and Gerald of Wales, the eccentric medieval chronicler. If you decide to go there — it is the highlight of the walk — you will probably find it full of rather strange people on their various and esoteric pilgrimages. Here, for one, it is impossible to believe that the world is losing its idiosyncrasies.

Guidebook: C.J. Wright, "A Guide to Offa's Dyke Path" (Constable).

Rambling Along the Ridgeway

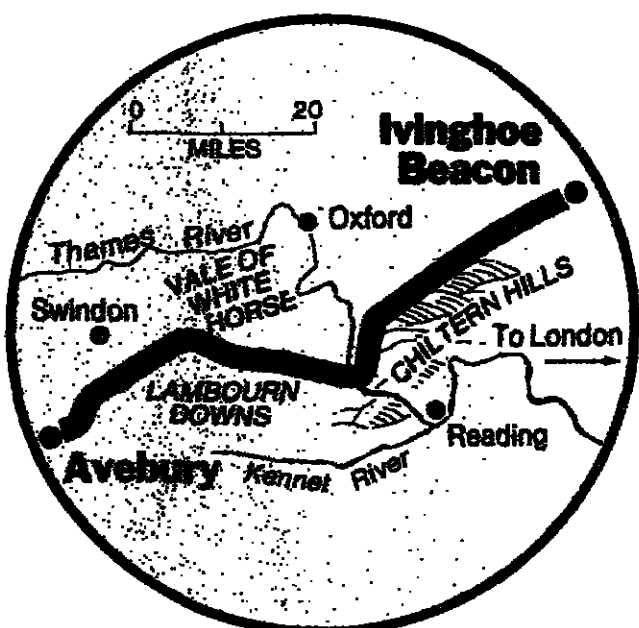
85 miles/136 kilometers from Avebury in Wiltshire to Ivinghoe Beacon in Buckinghamshire. A relaxed walk on open downs and through woods with a few gentle climbs.

This is part of the oldest road in the world, an unpaved and grassy track along a chalk ridge, first used by animals and men about 10,000 years ago at the end of the last Ice Age. The Ridgeway is only a few hundred feet above the surrounding farmland, but it enshrines a different world, where graves, fortresses and temples of men from thousands of years ago are more concentrated and mean more than anywhere else in Britain.

At intervals you come down off the chalk hills into the modern golf-club world of southern England, where millionaires preserve cottages and stockbrokers eat Ploegman's Lunch in centrally heated inns. But at the western end, especially at Avebury, a village surrounded by a neolithic stone circle, you will find something worth traveling for. The dining-room of the pub is built from pieces of a standing stone that was destroyed in the 17th century for the purpose. For the best bed-and-breakfast in England, ask for Heather (she has an incredible shock of orange hair), who lives in an old brick house down past the church on the left.

Guidebook: J.R.L. Anderson, "The Oldest Road" (Wildwood House). The best place for guidebooks and maps of Britain is Stanford's, Longacre, London WC2.

Accommodations: The most comprehensive guide to bed-and-breakfasts in Britain is published by the Ramblers' Association, Wandsworth Road, London SW8.



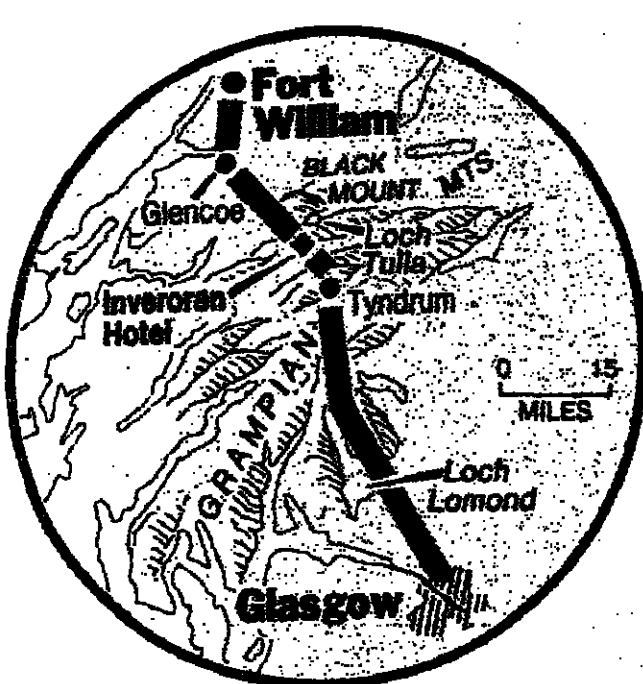
North From Glasgow to Fort William

103 miles/165 kilometers from Glasgow to Fort William. Mostly lowland route through the highlands following the old roads, now disused, that always opt for the passes and not the summits.

The trail starts in the middle of one of Glasgow's more respectable districts and after only a few miles of urban decay reaches open country. The hills get higher and the prospects and associations wilder (you pass Glencoe) the farther north you penetrate. For those unimpressed by the idea of leaving a major industrial city for some of the emptiest country in Europe, it might be worth cutting the walk in half, starting at Tyndrum and taking two or three days to get to Fort William, only 42 miles (67 kilometers) away. But you would miss Loch Lomond and Glen Falloch, and the morality of it is dubious. Can it be right to eat only the dessert?

The way regularly comes to old hotels, but the king of them, the Inveroran Hotel, Bridge of Orchy, Tyndrum, Scotland, stands far above the rest. It is alone on the shores of the beautiful Loch Tulla, at the end of an undulating single track road, and is everything that a walker's night stop should be. The summits of Black Mount surround it, the breakfasts are enormous, the bedrooms simple and extraordinarily old-fashioned and the suppers endlessly delicious. What else could you want?

Guidebook: Robert Aitken, "The West Highland Way" (Her Majesty's Stationery Office).



Volcanic Landscape in the Auvergne

160 kilometers/100 miles. Murat to Volvic. A demanding series of climbs on the remains of old volcanoes; not for the faint-hearted.

This is the northern part of the Massif Central. Its landforms are volcanic and the life led here notoriously hard. The wildflowers in the short spring are extraordinary, the birds of prey — buzzards, harriers, falcons — unrivaled elsewhere in France or Britain.

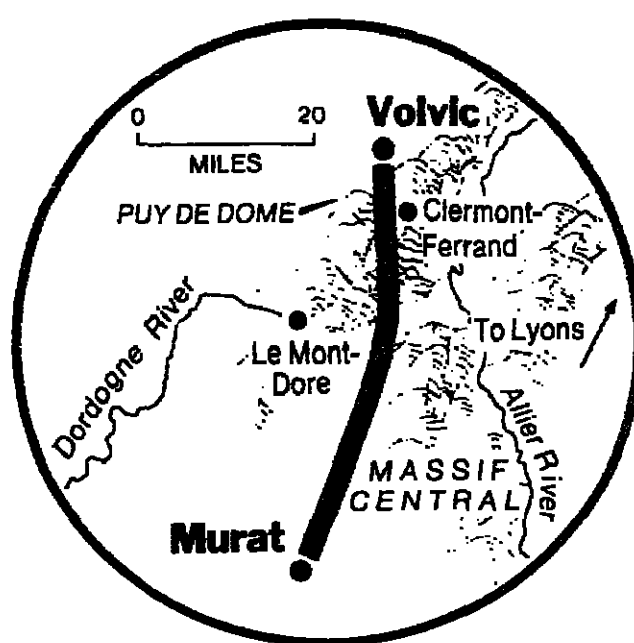
The Auvergne is famous for its cheeses — Cantal, hard, white and rather plain, mentioned by Pliny and sent up with the first French astronaut in June 1982 when he formed part of a Soviet Soyuz crew; Saint-Nectaire, much creamier, with a rhinoceros rind; the famous Bleu d'Auvergne, varying from a delicately veined and mildly flavored subtlety to a roaring, stinking mass of fetid blue worm tracks, depending on age.

But the great thing is the landscape (at times no more than the interval between cheeses) of defunct volcanoes, grassed over and become a sort of infernal downland; lava flows grown rigid in all the buckled contortion of a frozen river; great bursts of columnar basalt capped by a castle or a statue of the Virgin.

The path climbs up and down these enormous remains, often exhausting, sometimes above the snowline, nearly always without water. After climbing to the top of one volcano, the Puy de Dôme, I wiped the sweat from my face, peered into the pit of the crater and saw a Frenchman lying flat out in the middle of it, stark naked and with his arms outstretched as if crucified on the earth. Strangely, it seemed the most obvious thing for anyone to be doing at the time.

Guidebook: Topoguide du Sentier de Grande Randonnée No. 4 (Méditerranée-Océan, Tronçon Auvergne). Topoguides and maps are available from the Institut Géographique National, 107 Rue la Boétie, 75008 Paris.

Accommodations: For a list of gites — simple rural hostels — write to Chaminade Auvergne-Limousin, 5 Rue Pierre le Vénérable, 63000 Clermont-Ferrand.



Tracing Celtic Trails in Brittany

209 kilometers/130 miles. Saini-Efflam to Douarnenez. Like Wales without the mountains, never difficult but often heavy going.

Brittany is the French version of Cornwall. Celts from Britain colonized it during the fifth and sixth centuries while the Anglo-Saxons were taking over lowland Britain. In many ways — in the rocks, flowers, trees, even the style of building — the country that greeted these newcomers resembles the one that they left behind. The history of that colonization is unavoidable in Brittany.

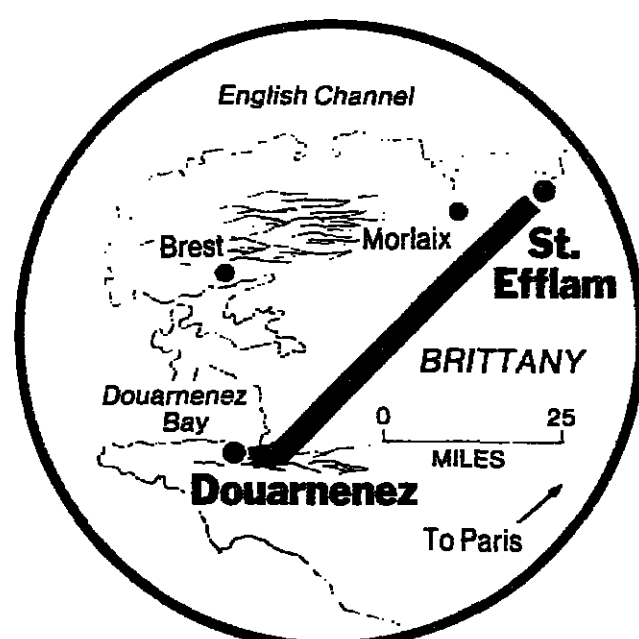
A walk there is half in France, half in one of the Celtic extremities of Britain. The food, compared with the rest of France, is fairly banal, but no worse than in Wales. The landscape is often depressing, imbued with the kind of puritan hardness that the French are said to find invigorating. Only at the coast does this dourness rise to a kind of fragmented beauty, full of granite solids and broken slates.

It may seem strange to recommend Brittany for a walking tour in France, since it does not fit the Dubouche idea we have of the country. Nevertheless it is fascinating to see how that frail, warm image survives in a landscape that is essentially hostile to it. If the old clog-and-lace-cap Brittany has all but disappeared, this strange region can still reveal that Frenchness is more complicated than we all care to imagine.

Guidebooks: Topoguides des Sentiers de Grande Randonnée Nos. 34 (Tronçon des Côtes-du-Nord), 37 and 380.

Accommodations: For a list of Brittany gites, write to Abri-Bretagne, 14 Boulevard Beaumont, 35000 Rennes.

Try Sunday lunch at the Relais de la Place in Le Faou, where the entire town gathers to eat six enormous courses.



Fruit and Color in Provence

177 kilometers/111 miles. Aix-en-Provence to Saint-Tropez. A succession of high limestone ridges and flat vine-covered plains; impressively hot in mid-summer and with several sweat-drenching climbs.

Provence fulfills the European dream of a mythical south, full of fruit and color. As Auden wrote in the 1930s:

Again and again we sight for the ancient south
For the warm nude ages of instinctive poise
The taste of joy in the innocent mouth.

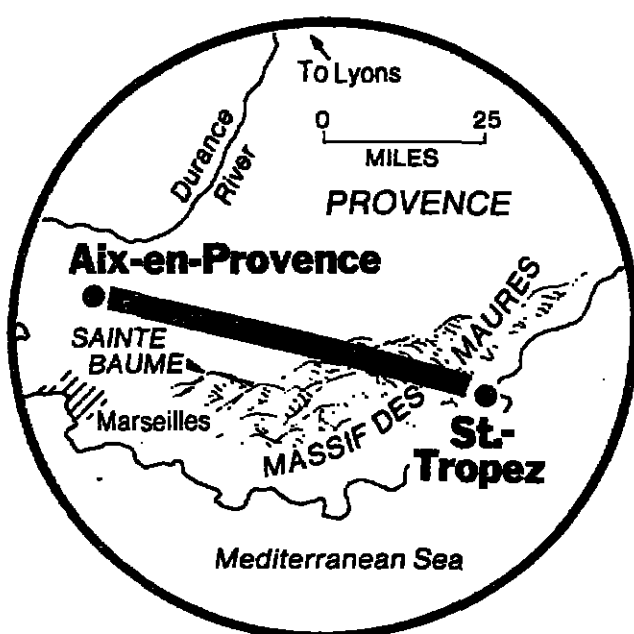
Saint-Tropez embodies — or at least used to — this notion of the prelapsarian state, but its hinterland is harder, a country of dried-out limestone and blunt winds. This tension between the fecund and skeletal makes the region one of the most fascinating and beautiful in Europe. Walking through Provence — something the French tend not to do — reveals this arid rigidity, while the food and wine are part of the more comfortable side of things. The pleasure is in the alternating extremes.

It is difficult to recommend particulars, since the whole spectrum needs to be experienced, but Aix is an incomparably fine city, the inheritor of all that is best in Europe, without being overawed by the past. Climbing Mont Sainte-Victoire, the repeated subject of Cézanne's paintings, has all the pleasures produced by clambering over an art object; the yellow of the November oak trees below La Sainte Baume has to be seen to be understood, and your arrival in Saint-Tropez, dirty and sweaty from long days in the Monts des Maures, will strip you of any sense of cool you might still have nurtured.

Guidebook: Topoguide du Sentier de Grande Randonnée Nos. 9 and 98 (Jura-Côte d'Azur; and Tronçon Bouches-du-Rhône et Var).

Accommodations: For a list of gites, write to Excursionnistes Provençaux, 8 Rue de Littré, 13100 Aix-en-Provence.

In Var, you might try M. Gilbert, a hermit who runs a small hostel on top of a mountain. You must book in advance. His official address is Ermitage de Notre Dame des Anges, 83790 Pignans, Var.



Rural Comfort in Limousin-Quercy

160 kilometers/100 miles. A gentle drift through the heart of France, never exhausting and never out of touch with a café.

This walk will take you through some of the most settled countryside you could find, full of woods, meadows, streams, mills, cattle and the repeated picture of the French stone farmhouse, surrounded by its gardens and fields, with which the world is familiar and which is cherished by the French themselves.

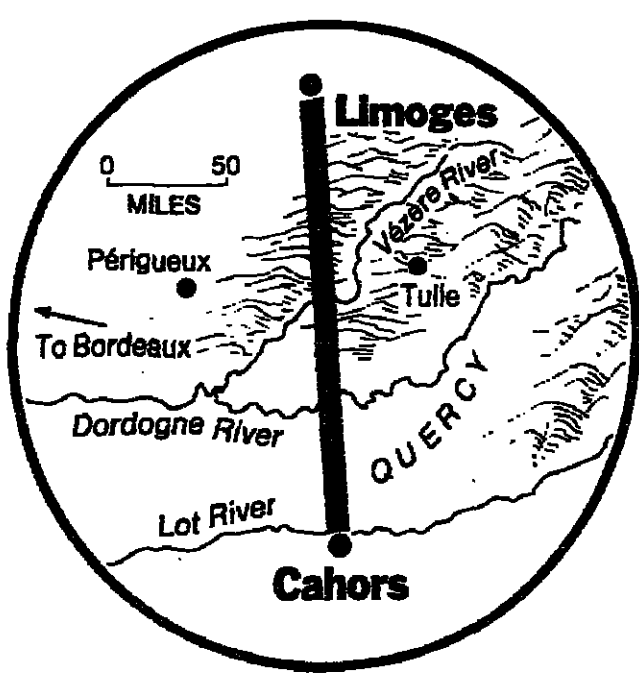
Life is famously good here — this is where steak is cooked in the luxury of goose fat, where truffles have been hunted for centuries with pigs and dogs, where a bowl of soup is incomplete without a good drop of wine being added to it.

No French people are more insistently welcoming than the Quercinois. But even here, in this upholstered atmosphere, you find the abandoned farms and decayed villages that mark the French countryside from edge to edge. It is a drained world, still formed in the old structures, but with much of the substance gone. The field lanes survive and they are the best way of crossing through the country, a means of getting to know its most intimate corners. It is a way of discovering the whole of rural France, or at least the best of it, in a small and almost perfect distillation.

Guidebook: Topoguides du Sentier de Grande Randonnée No. 46.

Accommodations: For a list of gites in the northern half of the region, write to Chaminade Auvergne-Limousin, 5 Rue Pierre le Vénérable, 6300 Clermont-Ferrand; for the southern half, Comité de Randonnée Midi-Pyrénées, 3 Rue de l'Esquille, 31000 Toulouse.

A lovely place to stay in Quercy is the Hôtel de la Terrasse, near Rocamadour; try the small goat cheese called Cabécoux and vin de Cahors.



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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1983

TECHNOLOGY

By STEVEN J. MARCUS

Companies See Huge Potential Market For Devices Helping the Very Deaf

NEW YORK — At Koff Medical Inc. of Salt Lake City, they call it the IntraMed artificial ear. Biostim Inc. of Princeton, New Jersey, calls its device the Bioear. A joint venture of the House Ear Institute in Los Angeles and Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co. currently dominates the field with its House-3M Cochlear Implant. And Nucleus Ltd., an Australian entry in the American market, offers a Multichannel Cochlear Implant.

The four companies, combining advances in medicine and microelectronics, are seeking to provide some hearing to people whose deafness is too profound to be helped by ordinary hearing aids.

The work is based on a new technology that approximates sound signals with electrical impulses delivered by devices implanted in the inner ear.

None of the four products is offered commercially; each is at some stage of clinical evaluation under an "investigational-device exemption" granted by the Food and Drug Administration. But approximately 450 implants have been performed worldwide, and the results are encouraging enough to predict that some deaf people may soon be able to regain some hearing.

For those who are nerve deaf, a cochlear implant can in effect "reconnect the cut wires," says Biostim president, Lloyd A. Ferreira.

There are 300,000 people in the United States whom specialists consider profoundly deaf; damage to their hair cells is so extensive that hearing aids are useless. And it is estimated that about two-thirds of them could benefit from implants. Two million others have suffered partial impairment of the hair cells and cannot understand speech without hearing aids, but it is still too soon to say how many could do better with implants.

The devices, which resemble a Sony Walkman, cost about \$3,000. But surgery, hospital charges and therapy raise the total cost to about \$15,000 for a relatively primitive system. People in the field expect that the size of the device will become smaller, more sophisticated and more expensive, and that its application could expand. "I have absolutely no doubt," Mr. Ferreira says, "that the business will eventually achieve annual sales of \$1 billion or more."

Embryonic Market

At the moment, says Peter Halter, executive editor of Biomedical Business International, a journal of the health-care industry, the market is embryonic, with sales in the United States, for research purposes only, of about \$1 million. But he says this figure may exceed \$40 million by 1988. "There will be very rapid growth," he says, "but probably not as rapid as Lloyd predicts."

Experts agree that House-3M was first into the field — its device has been implanted in 380 patients — and could be approved promptly by the FDA once application is made. William F. House, president of the House Ear Institute, estimates that it could be commercial within six to eight months. But although such status would allow this implant to have the market to itself for several years, 3M seems disinclined to rush.

"We are not in this for a quick killing," says Robert J. Oliveira, manager of 3M's Otologic Products program. Greater understanding of the complex hearing process must be gained before the benefits of a device — even a relatively simple one like the House-3M implant — can be assessed. Thus 3M is committed, Mr. Oliveira says, to long-term research that would spare patients from unrealistic expectations and perhaps develop new areas of technology for the company. "To think in terms of a huge market right now," he says, "would weaken the effort."

Another reason for delay could be the limits of the device itself. With a single channel for electrical signals, the perceived sound "sounds like a radio that isn't quite tuned in," Mr. House says. And although it gives the patient the ability to discern "environmental sounds" like footsteps or a siren, and to hear voices, the patient cannot distinguish all the words.

Robert K. Jarvik, inventor of the Jarvik artificial heart and now president of Koff Medical, says patients have been satisfied so far with single-channel cochlear implants simply because it took them "from nothing to something." These enable them to hear tones and improve their lip-reading, he says, but only multiple-channel systems and other advances in speech-processing electronics can provide something akin to real hearing.

Mr. House acknowledges that multichannel implants seem to advance the technology. The Nucleus system, he says, "is the most complex and sophisticated system available." But he adds that "more sophisticated doesn't mean best," and that clinical trials have yet to show that the approach will deliver on its promise.

Developers of the newer products acknowledge that their confidence, although not without basis, is premature: The Nucleus system has been implanted in 12 patients and the Koff in only four. "We bear reasonably good news," Mr. Jarvik says, "but we still have a long way to go."

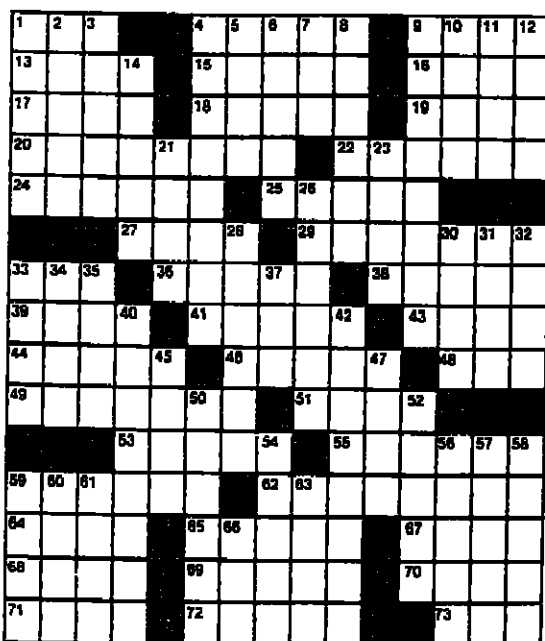
Yet if clinical trials prove successful, he adds, such products could be "broadly available within two to three years."

New York Times Service

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Nov. 3, excluding bank service charges

Interbank exchange rates for major F.O.B. & discounting currencies and dollar charges									
	\$	D.M.	F.F.	£ S.	H.L.	Gsh.	N.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	2.2935	41.02	712.11	3.6815	0.1840	1.88	5.515	123.25	27.26
Brussels	53.79	68.86	226.66	4.5765	0.1840	1.88	5.515	123.25	27.26
Frankfurt	2.2935	3.84	712.11	3.6815	0.1840	1.88	5.515	123.25	27.26
London	1.4997	—	3.641	12.029	2.3927	1.4716	28.195	3.0557	14.24
Milan	1.69475	3.27926	68.32	19.59	—	5.6278	78.288	79.25	168.22
New York	—	—	11.802	6.5288	0.8623	—	0.7885	6.459	1.514
Paris	6.4949	—	—	—	5.01	7.7159	—	57.476	8.445
Zurich	2.1538	3.2955	81.275	—	0.134	72.025	3.9972	—	25.65
1 ECU	0.8554	0.574	2.589	4.5749	0.2793	2.528	45.5285	1.8591	8.1444
1 SDR	1.07816	0.70994	2.79571	5.51	1.06952	3.153	56.5314	1.90	10.7997
Dollar Rates									
	\$	Per	\$	Currency	Per	\$	Currency	Per	\$
1.9513	Australia	1.9502	0.8501	Israeli sheqel	0.8501	1.9513	Canada	1.9513	1.9513
0.913	Denmark	0.913	0.913	Japanese yen	233.95	0.913	France	6.55	6.55
0.8194	Belgium Ben. franc	0.8194	0.8194	Korean dollar	0.8194	0.8194	Switzerland	1.9513	1.9513
0.8112	Canada	1.2228	0.4293	Malaysian Ringgit	0.8112	0.8112	Spain	166.64	166.64
0.1048	Danish krone	9.6273	0.1048	Phil. peso	0.1048	0.1048	Sweden	7.46	7.46
0.1048	French mark	6.49	0.1048	—	—	—	—	—	—
0.1048	German drachm	0.8194	0.8194	Port. escudo	206.005	0.1048	Taiwan	2.211	2.211
1.7125	Hong Kong \$	0.8554	0.8554	Saudi riyal	3.4884	0.8554	Tel. baht	47.87	47.87
1.0782	Irish £	0.9591	—	—	—	0.9591	U.S. dollar	1.00	1.00



ACROSS

1 Diamond's
2 Believer
3 Chambers
4 Plug
5 Pergrinate
13 Patchy
16 Annual
17 Latin lover's
18 Milton's
19 Feature
20 Turncoat
21 Vote no
22 Man
23 Marginalia
24 Toward
25 Nucleide
26 Season, e.g.
27 Quaver
28 Katmandu
29 Seed part
30 Scott
31 Sequences
32 "— good
33 will
34 Accurate
35 Diocese
36 Australian
37 tramp's bundle
38 Phase
39 River ducks
40 B. B.
41 Browning's
42 Leigh

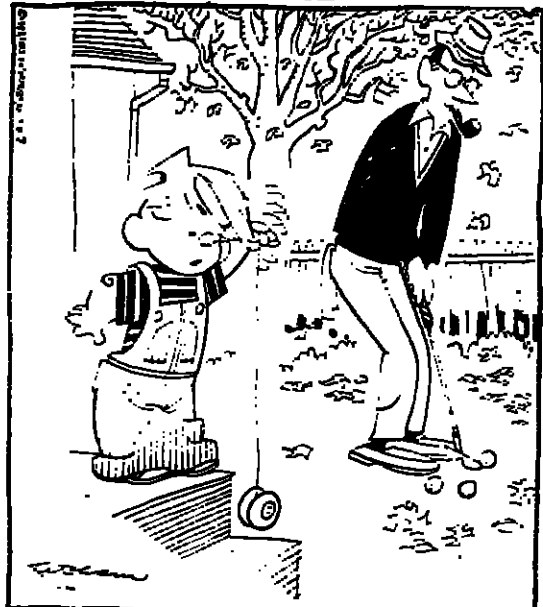
DOWN

1 Arabic dialect
2 Greek god of
3 Use
4 Subsurface
5 Rotate
6 O'Neill play
7 Metes out
8 Wit
9 word
10 Fish or dates
11 Fuller's
12 geodesic
13 Where Krupp
14 cleaned up
15 Sack
16 Spanish esne

26 Cowboys
27 rivals
28 One-
29 tessellum
30 (mosaic)
31 Sheet of sorts
32 Threat word
33 Rurich
34 Precinct
35 Shade
36 "The—
37 Rig, Burns
38 poem
39 Hung around
40 Hired
41 Moved fast
42 Pas de
43 (ball figure)
44 Inspiration for
45 Strauss
46 Vapid
47 Curfewish
48 Rule
49 Lustrous fur
50 Cowboy's cow-
51 catcher
52 Corrosive
53 Deli item
54 Rip or flood
55 Level
56 Prompt
57 Blake
58 Edwards film
59 1979

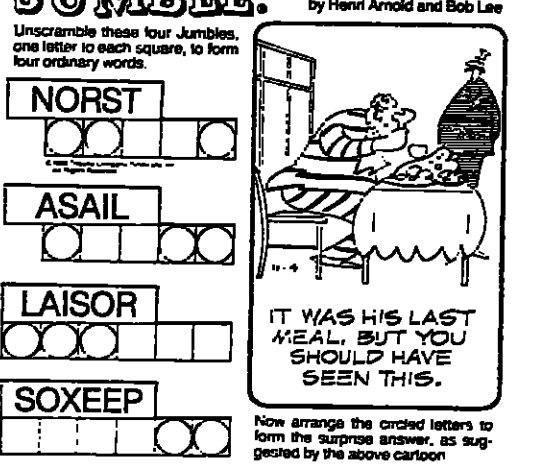
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DENNIS THE MENACE



"I CAN GET IT TO GO OUT OKAY, BUT IT DOESN'T LIKE TO COME BACK!"

JUMBLE



Unscramble these four jumbles. One letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NORST
ASAIL
LAISOR
SOXKEP

Now arrange the unscrambled letters to form the words in the cartoon.

Answers: NORST, ASAIL, LAISOR, SOXKEP.

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	WIND	PRECIP.
Algeria	21	13	W	0
Athens	18	10	W	0
Amsterdam	15	10	W	0
Berlin	15	10	W	0
Brussels	15	10	W	0
Copenhagen	15	10	W	0
Dublin	15	10	W	0
Edinburgh	15	10	W	0
Geneva	15	10	W	0
Frankfurt	15	10	W	0
Hamburg	15	10	W	0
London	15	10	W	0
Lyon	15	10	W	0
Munich	15	10	W	0
Nice	15	10	W	0
Paris	15	10	W	0
Rome	15	10	W	0
Stockholm	15	10	W	0
Vienna	15	10	W	0
Zurich	15	10	W	0

PEANUTS



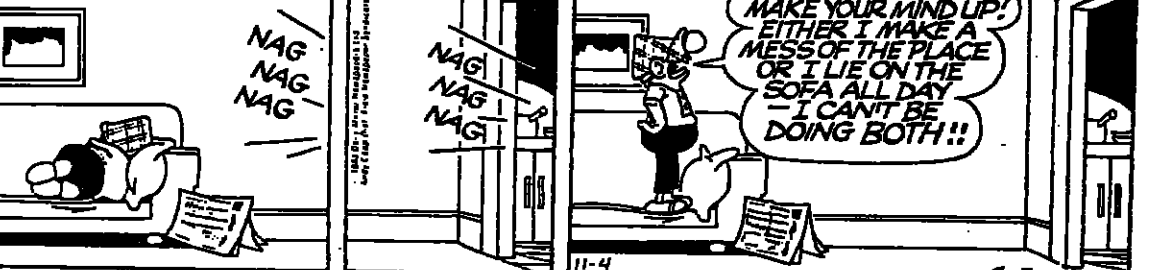
BLONDIE



BEELE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



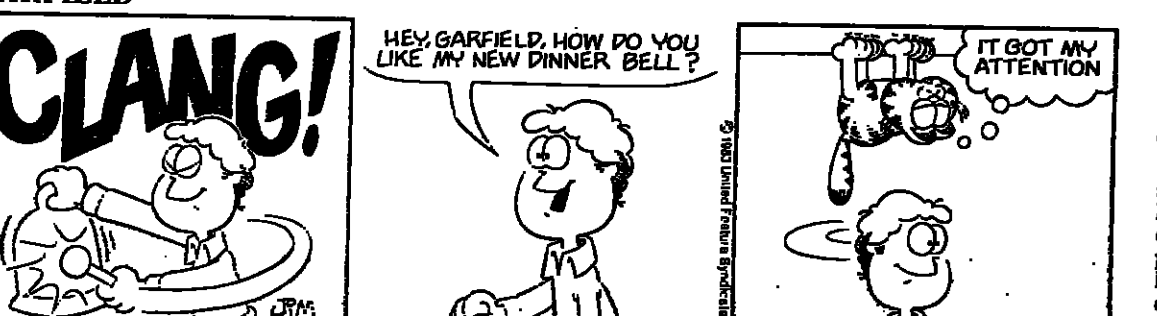
WIZARD OF ID



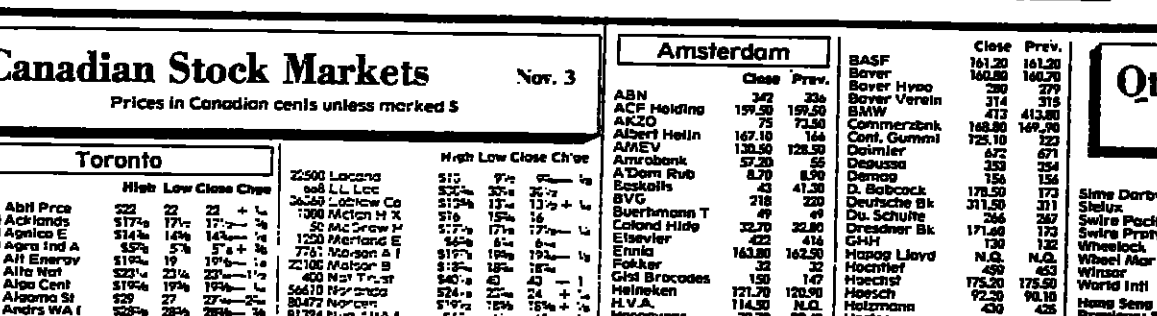
REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



CLANG!



CANADIAN STOCK MARKETS

Toronto	High	Low	Close	Change
101 Abit Price	22.25	22.00	22.00	-0.25
102 Agincourt	14.00	13.75	13.75	-0.25
103 Alcan	11.00	10.75	10.75	-0.25
104 Bell	11.00	10.75	10.75	-0.25
105 Borealis	11.00	10.75	10.75	-0.25
106 Bralor	11.00	10.75	10.75	-0.25
107 Can Pac	11.00	10.75	10.75	-0.25
108 Can West	11.00	10.75	10.75	-0.25
109 Can Nat	11.00	10.75	10.75	-0.25
110 Can West	11.00	10.75	10.75	-0.25
111 Can West	11.00	10.75	10.75	-0.25
112 Can West	11.00	10.75	10.75	-0.25
113 Can West	11.00	10.75	10.75	-0.25
114 Can West	11.00	10.75	10.75	-0.25
115 Can West	11.00	10.75	10.75	-0.25
116 Can West	11.00	10.75	10.75	-0.25
117 Can West	11.00	10.75	10.75	-0.25
118 Can West	11.00	10.75	10.75	-0.25
119 Can West	11.00	10.75	10.75	-0.25
120 Can West	11.00	10.75	10.75	-0.25

BOOKS

CARY GRANT
A Celebration
By Richard Schickel. 192 pp. \$19.95.
Little, Brown & Company, 34 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 02106.

JAMES CAGNEY
The Authorized Biography
By Doug Warren with James Cagney. 239 pp. \$14.95.
St. Martin's Press, 175 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10010.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

IN the early 1920s, when Jimmy Cagney was struggling to support his family with the occasional song-and-dance engagement, he got a big break: he landed a job with an up-and-coming vaudeville group. The performer he replaced was a young Englishman named Archibald Leach, who later would gain renown as Cary Grant.

Grant and Cagney, the subjects of these two new books, share a lofty and rarefied position in the history of American cinema. Not only were they "movie stars" in the way that was possible only in the adolescent years of the industry, but they were also enormously gifted performers, whose discovery of a personal style brought two new distinctive kinds of characters to the screen: the hero as romantic comedian and the hero as street-smart tough guy.

Their screen personas—that magical confluence of personality and artifice—could hardly have been more different. Cary Grant, whether he was playing a former cat burglar, a guardian angel or a wealthy playboy, was always graceful, elegant and charming—a very model of the modern gentleman, whom women love to fall in love with. He was the sort of man who could elude the police bent on arresting him by asking permission to change into "something more formal"; the sort of man, who could coolly tell Katharine Hepburn to step down off her pedestal—and get away with it; the sort of man who responded to an ambush by hundreds of hostile cultists by declaring with perfect aplomb, "You're under arrest. Her Majesty's very touchy about having her subjects strangled."

Over the years, the brash, high-spirited vitality he brought to such screwball comedies as *Jimmy Cagney*, in contrast, always retained the cocky defiance of someone who grew up on the streets of New York. With his clenched fists, his shrill, pugna voice and his Napoleonic vigor, he looked like a contender, someone spoiling for a fight. His characters possessed a sense of humor and an unmistakable charm, but it was the charm of a juvenile delinquent who could just as casually knock off a stool pigeon with a couple rounds of ammunition as squash a grapefruit in a woman's face.

While both these new books offer certain insights into their subjects, neither provides a satisfying full-length consideration of the actor and his work. Doug Warren's authorized biography is a plodding, monotonous account of

the actor's life, from his childhood in Yorkville through his retirement in upstate New York. When quoted, which is all too seldom, Cagney speaks perceptively about his experience, but Warren appears to have made little effort to take advantage of his cooperation. His book furnishes no sense of the actor's inner life and hardly any useful analysis of his cinematic roles. Instead of assessing the development of Cagney's career, Warren is content to summarize other people's reviews.

Richard Schickel's book, on the other hand, is actually a critical monograph with only the sketchiest of biographical details. It attempts, Schickel writes, to make sense not of "the man who was born into the world as Archibald Leach eight decades ago, but that brilliant and utterly essential figure of fantasy"—Cary Grant. A critic, Schickel writes about movies with confidence and brio, and he does an admirable job of situating Grant's work within a cinematic tradition. His study, however, hardly breaks new ground. Though he takes issue with several points in Pauline Kael's excellent 1975 essay on Grant, he doesn't have anything terribly new to say; and his arguments about the form of screwball comedy are similarly reminiscent of those advanced in Stanley Cavell's *Pursuits of Happiness*.

Reading "Cary Grant" and "James Cagney" together, one is struck by how much these two contemporaries had in common. Both grew up in troubled lower-middle class families, with dominating mothers and careless, absentee fathers. Both saw show business as a way of escaping the class-bound realities of their youth, and both worked their way to Hollywood through vaudeville.

Cagney, having grown up relying on his wit and fists—several childhood buddies ended up in prison—infused his roles in such movies as *"The Public Enemy"* with his firsthand knowledge of surviving on the street. Grant did the opposite. Eschewing glimpses of personal history in his films, he seemed to spring, like Jay Gatsby, from the platonic conception of himself. "I just patterned myself on a combination of Jack Buchanan, Noel Coward and Rex Harrison," he said once. "I pretended to be somebody I wanted to be and I finally became that person"—on screen, and in life.

Disparate as their screen personas were, both Cagney and Grant were to suffer problems of being locked into a mold. After 1940, the gangster film and the screwball comedy had begun to fade as popular forms, and both actors found themselves at something of a loss. Though Cagney made "Yankee Doodle Dandy" in 1942 and Grant would try to stretch himself with such efforts as *"None But the Lonely Heart"*, neither ever really managed to transcend the images created by their past successes.

With *"White Heat"* in 1949, Cagney returned to the gangster genre; and with such movies as *"The Bachelor"* and *"The Bobby Soxer"* and *"North by Northwest"*, Cary Grant began playing another suave, worldly version of himself—at least what the audience had come to expect of Cary Grant. Both had moved, to use Schickel's words, "out of the realm of acting" and into the realm of personal appearances.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of *The New York Times*.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagrammed deal, South had a difficult bid to make when East opened three spades and North re-opened with a double.

Playing with an expert partner, South might well have made a cue-bid of four spades, showing a willingness to play at the five-level in any suit. With a relatively inexperienced partner, he chose a simple jump to five diamonds, and his partner continued to slam.

If West had led his partner's suit, the slam would no doubt have failed, for South's best chance would have been to play East for both missing heart honors. But West led the club queen in the erroneous belief that this represented safety. South won in dummy

and cashed the diamond ace, discovering the bad break.

It was still possible to play East for the Q-J of hearts, but there was a much better play and South found it. Playing for West to have at least three more clubs, he led a low club from dummy to his king. West won with the jack, trying to conceal the ten, but South was not fooled: An opening lead to spades was highly unlikely, and an even club division would not be helpful.

West shifted to spades, as good as anything; and South ruffed in dummy. He took two heart winners, finessed the club eight successfully, and threw his heart loser on dummy's club winner. He ruffed a heart low, breathing a sigh of relief when West was unable to overruff.

Other Markets

Amsterdam	Close	Prev.
ABN Holding	242.25	242.25
ABN Holding	242.25	242.25
ABN Holding	242.25	242.25
ABN Holding	242.25	242.25
ABN Holding	242.25	242.25
ABN Holding	242.25	242.25
ABN Holding	242.25	242.25
ABN Holding	242.25	242.25
ABN Holding	242.25	242.25
ABN Holding	242.25	242.25

Canadian Stock Markets

Toronto	High	Low	Close	Change
101 Abit Price	22.25	22.00	22.00	-0.25
102 Agincourt	14.00	13.75	13.75	-0.25
103 Alcan	11.00	10.75	10.75	-0.25
104 Bell	11.00	10.75	10.75	-0.25
105 Borealis	11.00	10.75	10.75	-0.25
106 Bralor	11.00	10.75	10.75	-0.25
107 Can Pac	11.00	10.75	10.75	-0.25
108 Can West	11.00	10.75	10.75	-0.25
109 Can Nat	11.00	10.75	10.75	-0.25
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112 Can West	11.00	10.75	10.75	-0.25
113 Can West	11.00	10.75	10.75	-0.25
114 Can West	11.00	10.75	10.75	-0.25
115 Can West	11.00	10.75	10.75	-0.25
116 Can West	11.00	10.75	10.75	-0.25
117 Can West	11.00	10.75	10.75	-0.25
118 Can West	11.00	10.75	10.75	-0.25
119 Can West	11.00	10.75	10.75	-0.25
120 Can West	11.00	10.75	10.75	-0.25

Rise Forecast in Value of U.S. Farm Exports

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The value of U.S. agricultural exports, after dropping for two years, is expected to rise 12 percent to \$39 billion in the fiscal year that began Oct. 1 because of higher commodity prices, the Agriculture Department says.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

OSLO BLUFF HEM
CLIV EARLE MONA
HAKENREUZ OBEY
STERIODS COBRA
TONY CARRYON
ATHAND RELISH
SEEK TATUM OPA
HUBERTHUMPHREY
SITE AIRES ASTI
TITLED SCREEN
ANATOLE CHIP
SATAN GRADIENT
SOIL HUMORESQUE
AMOV ADANO TUNA
VIN LINEN SICK

SPORTS

30 Injured in Soccer Battles Between English, Dutch Fans

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ROTTERDAM — Dutch and English soccer fans fought before, during and after the UEFA Cup soccer match between Feyenoord and Tottenham Hotspur of London on Wednesday.

At least 30 persons were injured, seriously. A Rotterdam Red Cross spokesman said that at least 10 persons had been hospitalized, most with knife wounds.

Tottenham won the second-round, second-leg match, 2-0, to qualify for the third round on a 6-2 aggregate.

The trouble in the stadium started before the kick off when about a hundred Tottenham supporters crowded into the section reserved for Feyenoord supporters. The fans, armed with knives, rocks and clubs, started to fight.

Serious disturbances continued after the match. Police said that in rampaging fans raided shops, eating places and clothing. In one case a Tottenham fan made off with a taxi after its driver got out to clip a passenger.

Earlier, there had been trouble on the cross-channel ferry between Harwich, England, and the Hook of Holland.

Border police travelling on the ferry were forced to lock themselves into the captain's cabin after attempting to prevent acts of hooliganism.

Police said 22 English fans and 11 Dutch supporters were in jail Thursday awaiting trial.

Neil McFarlane, the British minister for sport, said Thursday in London that he would meet Friday the chairman of Tottenham Hotspur for a full report on the crowd violence at the game.

Peter Day, a Tottenham official, said he blamed the European soccer body, UEFA, the Dutch police and the Feyenoord club for making

quite crowd control. He said that Tottenham had warned UEFA several times and alerted local Feyenoord officials and Rotterdam police about potential crowd violence.

The Sports manager, Keith Burkenshaw, said: "I don't know whose fault it is, our fans or theirs. But there must be memories of the last game nine years ago."

The clubs had clashed in the 1974 UEFA Cup final and the second leg in Holland was also marred by fighting. More than 200 persons were arrested at the time.

Elsewhere, Hamburg, winners of the Champions' Cup five months ago, was forced to give up the title Wednesday.

Although Hamburg defeated Dynamo Bucharest, 3-2, at home in the second-round, second-leg match, Dynamo went through 5-3 on aggregate. Hamburg evened the aggregate score after 64 minutes, but Dynamo, 3-0 up from the first leg, scored twice in the last four minutes to move into the last eight of Europe's premier club trophy.

Another Champions' Cup match, Dynamo Berlin lost the second-leg against Partizan Belgrade, 1-0, but advanced on a 2-1 aggregate.

However, much of the interest was off the field. Yugoslav newspapers reported Thursday that two East German soccer players, Falko Goetsch and Dirk Schlegel of Dynamo Berlin, "disappeared" while on a sightseeing tour of Belgrade on Wednesday.

A Yugoslav Foreign Ministry spokesman said police could not establish the whereabouts of the two players.

In the Cup Winners Cup, defending champion Aberdeen breezed through to the quarterfinals with a 4-1 victory on both the night and on aggregate against Belgian league leader Beveren. It was Beveren's first defeat in any competition this season.

The UEFA Cup holder, Anderlecht, qualified for the third round with a 2-2 draw at Banik Ostrava, winning 4-2 on aggregate.

(UPI, Reuters, AP)

Wednesday Results (Second leg)

(Aggregate scores in parentheses)

CHAMPIONS' CUP

Athletic Bilbao, Spain 1, Liverpool, England 1 (0-1)

Benfica, Portugal 2, Olympique, Greece 0 (2-1)

Dundee United, Scotland 4, Standard Liege, Belgium 0 (4-0)

Dynamo Minsk, Soviet Union 3, Raba Vao Eto, Hungary 1 (3-0)

Hamburg, West Germany 2, Dynamo Berlin, East Germany 2 (2-2)

Rapid Vienna 1, Bezenau Prose 0 (2-0)

Rapid qualifies on away goals rule

Roma 1, C.S.K.A. Sofia 0 (2-0)

CUP WINNERS' CUP

Aberdeen, Scotland 4, Beveren, Belgium 1 (4-1)

Barcelona 2, NEC Nijmegen, Holland 0 (5-0)

Colonia, West Germany 4, Ulster, Denmark 2 (5-0)

Colonia qualifies on away goals

Juventus, Italy 0, Paris St-Germain 0 (2-0)

Juventus qualifies on away goals

Manchester United, England 1, Shakhtar Donetsk, Soviet Union 2 (1-3) (played Tuesday)

UEFA CUP

Anderlecht, Belgium 2, Oostende 3 (4-0)

Auton Villa, England 1, Spartak Moscow 2 (2-0)

Banik Ostrava, Czechoslovakia 2, Anderlecht, Belgium 2 (2-2)

Beveren, Belgium 1, PAOK, Greece 0 (0-0)

Beveren qualifies on away goals

Carl Zeiss Jena, East Germany 1, Sporting Rotterdam, Holland 1 (2-1)

Sturm Graz, Austria 2, Sturm Graz 2 (2-2)

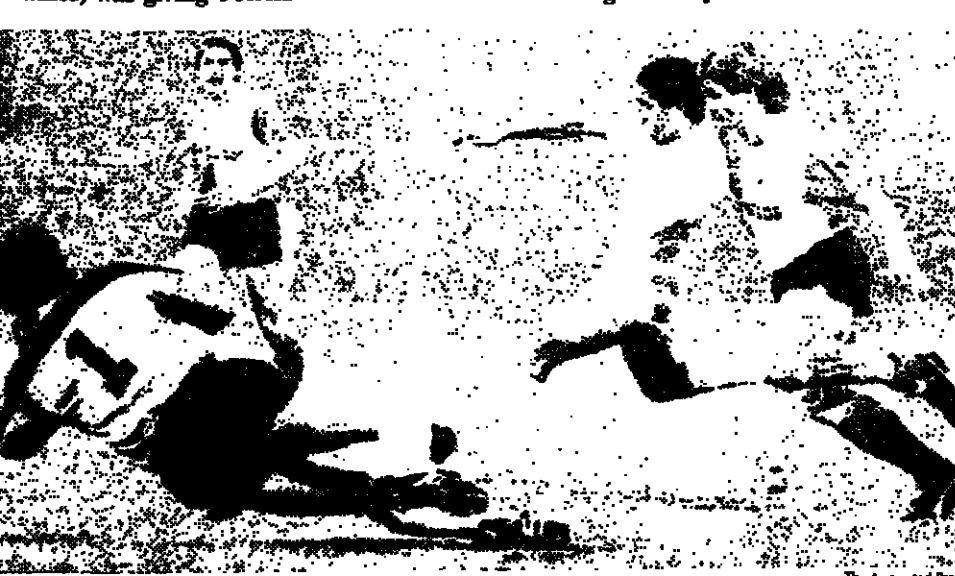
Sturm Graz qualifies on away goals

Sparta Prague 3, Widzew Lodz, Poland 0 (3-0)

Werder Bremen, West Germany 1, Lokomotive Leipzig, East Germany 1 (2-2)



While rioting Dutch and English soccer fans fought in the stands, Chris Hughton (below in white) was giving Tottenham a 1-0 lead in its match against Feyenoord in Rotterdam.



SPORTS BRIEFS

LaRussa Is Chosen Top AL Manager

NEW YORK (AP) — Tony LaRussa, who guided the Chicago White Sox to the American League West Division title, was named AL Manager of the Year Thursday by the Baseball Writers Association of America.

LaRussa, 39, managed the White Sox to more victories than any other major league team this year. With a 99-63 record, Chicago won the West by a record 20 games over the Kansas City Royals.

LaRussa received 17 votes from the 28-man BBWAA panel comprised of two baseball writers from each American League city. Joe Altobelli, manager of the World Series champion Baltimore Orioles, was second with seven votes, and Bobby Cox of the Toronto Blue Jays received the remaining four votes. This was the first year the BBWAA had named a manager of the year.

Leading Race Horse Is Killed After Fall

ARCADIA, California (AP) — Roving Boy, the 1982 Eclipse Award winner as the country's outstanding 2-year-old, shattered both hind legs in a fall just strides after winning the Alibhai Handicap at Santa Anita on Wednesday and had to be killed.

Roving Boy, whose earnings of \$800,423 last year were the highest ever for a 2-year-old, sustained three fractures in both legs, track officials said. One of the bones was broken in so many pieces "we wouldn't have had enough to work on," said Dr. Greg Ferrara, one of several veterinarians who worked at saving the colt.

Roving Boy was making a strong comeback at the current meeting after suffering a front leg fracture last winter and missing thoroughbred racing's Triple Crown races. It was his second start this fall, as he finished second against older horses in an allowance race at Santa Anita last month.

Reuss Signs 4-Year Pact With Dodgers

LOS ANGELES (LAT) — Jerry Reuss signed a four-year contract with the Los Angeles Dodgers on Wednesday, just over 24 hours after the deadline for the baseball team to sign the 34-year-old free agent.

The left-hander had been considered the only quality starter eligible for next Monday's re-entry draft. Reuss, who had a seven-game losing streak earlier in the season, won six of his last seven decisions with a 2.31 ERA in his last 10 starts. He finished 1983 with a 12-11 record and a 2.94 ERA, though he did lose both of his starts when the Phillies beat the Dodgers in the National League playoffs.

While Reuss would not divulge the size of his contract, it is believed that he received \$4 million for the length of the contract. Last winter, an arbitrator awarded Fernando Valenzuela a \$1-million contract to pitch for the Dodgers in 1983.

Britain's Olympic Costs Are Outlined

LONDON (UPI) — It will cost more than £1.5 million (\$2.25 million) to prepare and send Britain's Olympic team to next year's Summer Games in Los Angeles, British Olympic Association Chairman Charles Palmer said Thursday.

Palmer, speaking on the official launching day of the British Olympic appeal, said the cost may seem staggering, "but we want our team to have every facility whilst they are there to get them on an equal footing with competitors from other countries."

Explaining where the money would go, Palmer continued: "To transport the horses for an equestrian team alone will cost over £200,000 and we mustn't forget yachts, rowing boats, canoes, bicycles and all the other equipment essential to our team. The accommodation, the medical backup, the accompaniment by coaches and the local transportation of our team while in Los Angeles will all be very expensive... probably the most expensive of any Games to date."

NHL Standings

WALLES CONFERENCE				Colorado			
Team	W	L	T	Team	W	L	T
Philadelphia	9	3	1	Vancouver	5	7	1
NY Rangers	8	4	1	Winnipeg	3	8	2
NY Islanders	7	6	1	Los Angeles	2	1	0
Washington	5	8	1	Wednesday's Results			
Pittsburgh	4	9	0	Edmonton 11, Washington 3 (Gretzky 1 (18),			
New Jersey	1	11	0	Cochran 11, Jackson 11, Anderson 11),			
Atlantic Division				Coffey 2 (4), Grege 1 (1), Roushman 1 (4), Jackson			
Quebec	5	7	1	Coffey 2 (4), Grege 1 (1), Roushman 1 (4), Jackson			
Boston	4	8	1	Coffey 2 (4), Grege 1 (1), Roushman 1 (4), Jackson			
Buffalo	4	8	1	Coffey 2 (4), Grege 1 (1), Roushman 1 (4), Jackson			
Montreal	3	9	1	Coffey 2 (4), Grege 1 (1), Roushman 1 (4), Jackson			
Hartford	3	9	1	Coffey 2 (4), Grege 1 (1), Roushman 1 (4), Jackson			
Campbell Conference				Coffey 2 (4), Grege 1 (1), Roushman 1 (4), Jackson			
Chicago	8	4	1	Coffey 2 (4), Grege 1 (1), Roushman 1 (4), Jackson			
Toronto	6	5	1	Coffey 2 (4), Grege 1 (1), Roushman 1 (4), Jackson			
San Jose	5	7	1	Coffey 2 (4), Grege 1 (1), Roushman 1 (4), Jackson			
St. Louis	4	8	1	Coffey 2 (4), Grege 1 (1), Roushman 1 (4), Jackson			
Minnesota	4	8	1	Coffey 2 (4), Grege 1 (1), Roushman 1 (4), Jackson			
San Diego	3	9	1	Coffey 2 (4), Grege 1 (1), Roushman 1 (4), Jackson			
Edmonton	2	10	1	Coffey 2 (4), Grege 1 (1), Roushman 1 (4), Jackson			

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE					Kansas City		2	333	1/3	
Atlantic Division					San Antonio		1	2	333	1/3
					Utah		0	2	000	
Philadelphia	W	L	Pct.	GB	Pacific Division					
Boston	2	1	1.000	-	Seattle	3	1	750		
New Jersey	2	1	.667	-	Golden State	2	1	.667		
New York	2	1	.667	-	Los Angeles	2	1	.667		
Washington	2	3	.400	3	San Diego	2	1	.667		
Central Division					Portland	2	2	.500		
Detroit	2	1	.667	-	Phoenix	2	0	.000	2	
Atlanta	2	1	.667	-	Wednesday's Results					
Chicago	1	2	.333	1 1/2	Cleveland 103, Houston 94 (Frye 23, Shelton					
Milwaukee	1	2	.333	1 1/2	17, Sampson 14, Reid 14)					
Cleveland	2	2	.500	1 1/2	Boston 111, Milwaukee 105 (Bird 27, Parish					
WESTERN CONFERENCE					10, Johnson 17, Newman 12, Brilesman 22,					
Midwest Division					Coffey 125, New York 119 (Chambers 26, G.					
Dallas	3	1	.750	-	Williams 24, R. Williams 23, B. King 22)					
Denver	2	2	.500	-	San Diego 118, Los Angeles 104 (Johnson 25,					
Houston	1	2	.333	1 1/2	Cummings 17, Williams 16, McGee 16)					
					Dallas 122, Portland 117 (Aubrey 28, Cum-					
					mins 22, Pauson 22, Thompson 21)					

Marino Arms the Dolphins' Attack With a New Dimension

By Paul Atner

Washington Post Service

MIAMI — When Dan Marino began his first Miami Dolphins training camp last summer, he was scrutinized closely by his veteran teammates. They wanted to take a long, skeptical look at the \$2 million rookie quarterback.

But instead of resenting his lucrative contract and his massive publicity buildup, they wound up liking the guy.

"He came in right away and was one of the guys," said linebacker A.J. Duhe. "He didn't want to be a showboat. We need guys who want to fit in and that's how he's been from Day 1."

The veterans now see only good things when they look at Marino. They see a return to the Super Bowl. They see a future all-pro. They see the one player the Dol-

phins have lacked since Bob Griese's glory days.

They see what is becoming obvious to everyone as the National Football League season enters November: The Dolphins, picking next to last in the first round of the 1983 draft, recorded poor football's version of the Bank's robbery.

While no one working for the Dolphins likes to make that boast, consider Coach Don Shula's mood lately. You'd expect him to follow his predecessor's caution-first credo and downplay his enthusiasm about a rookie quarterback. But Shula just can't do it.

Has Marino got any faults, Don? "I haven't seen any, have you?" Shula replies.

But there must be some things he hasn't been able to handle? "He's done everything so far that we've asked him to do," Shula replies with a big smile.

In Marino's four starts since re-

placing David Woodley, he has completed 62 percent of his passes for 10 touchdowns against only three interceptions. His average completion covers almost 14 yards and already he has had three scoring passes of at least 40 yards. He leads the AFC in passing and is trying to become the first rookie to be No. 1 since Parker Hall in 1939.

The Dolphins are 3-1, including three straight victories, since he replaced Woodley. Overall, they are tied with Buffalo for first place in the AFC East with a 6-3 record. Before the move to Marino, the Dolphins were the league's worst passing team and had scored more points than only four other clubs, statistics that were undermining one of the NFL's best defenses.

Even though Woodley had led the Dolphins into Super Bowl XVII, Shula had to make a change. Woodley had been embarrassed by the Washington Redskins in the

Super Bowl (four of 14, 97 yards) and had started dreadfully this season. Without a potent passing attack, even Shula's masterful coaching likely couldn't have kept the Dolphins competitive again in the playoffs.

Considering Marino's obvious edge in talent when compared to Woodley, it shouldn't have been a difficult decision. But it was.

Woodley, elevated to a starting role four years ago as a rookie, had become a special Shula project. But Shula also is too much of a realist to linger long on sentiment, especially when Marino is available as an alternative.

So exit Woodley, who will become a free agent at the end of the season. And enter Marino, the sixth quarterback picked in the last draft. Now, Shula bubbles: "The thrill in Dolphins football is back."

"We were surprised he was still

there," Shula said. No way did he expect a Super Bowl team to be able to draft a quarterback of this caliber at the end of the first round.

Marino, however, had become a victim of a common NFL draft quirk. Despite all of the draft's sophistication, it still is run by humans. Once a player is considered a "problem," the tendency of the pack is to shy from him and not back the odds.

And Marino was considered a problem. Going into his senior year at Pitt, he was considered a highly rated prototype quarterback (6 feet 3, 215 pounds). But after throwing 22 interceptions, his ranking plummeted in the scouts' minds. He acted too cocky, forced too many passes, seemed too undisciplined.

"People were scared that they couldn't handle him," says one NFL scout now. "Why waste a No. 1 on a problem?"

What Shula saw was a franchise player who could carry a team for a decade or more. He saw an already polished drop-back passer who had spent four college seasons in a pass-oriented offense. He saw a player who had thrown for 8,416 yards and 79 touchdowns at Pitt.

"I was happy the Dolphins got me," Marino says. "This is all I've wanted to do, to get a chance to play in the pros, and Miami is giving me this chance."

Marino impressed the Dolphins from the first day of rookie minicamp. His passes were sharp, his work habits impeccable.

Shula saw in him "a player with a quick release and a gun for an arm, stronger than Griese's. He has decent mobility and a way to get the ball where he wants it. He sees well downfield. No matter what anyone throws at him, he doesn't get rattled. He's just a natural leader."

Transition

FOOTBALL		HOCKEY	
CLEVELAND—Activated Steve Cusack.		ST. LOUIS—Recalled Perry Anderson, left wing, from Manitoba of the Central Hockey League.	
DENVER—Signed John Sewer, right end, and placed Ron Lytle, right end, on injured reserve.		QUEBEC—Sent Jean-Francois Savard and Pierre Aubry, centers, to Fredericton of the American Hockey League.	
GREEN BAY—Signed Dwayne O'Brien, cornerback, to a free agent contract.			
L.A. RAMS—Recalled Henry Williams, defensive back, placed A.J. Jones, fullback, on the injured reserve list.			
NEW YORK GIANTS—Signed Tom Owen, quarterback, placed Jim Burt, nose guard, on the injured reserve list.			

Evert and Connors: Back Together Again

This Time the Bond Is Money and a Chance at the World Mixed Doubles Title

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HOUSTON — Chris Evert Lloyd and her husband, John Lloyd, decided it might be better for their relationship to have different partners for the World Mixed Doubles Championships.

They tried playing together in last year's event and lost in the second round.

"I think when I play with John I am more high str

